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For the National Era.

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

It was Sunday afternoon. St. Clare was stretched on a bamboo lounge in the verandah, solacing himself with a cigar. Marie lay reclined on a sofa, opposite the window opening on the verandah, closely secluded, under an awning of transparent gauze, from the out-rages of the mosquitoes, and languidly hold-ing in her hand an elegantly bound prayer book—she was holding it because it was Sun-

Miss Ophelia, who, after some rummaging, had hunted up a small Methodist meeting within riding distance, had gone out, with Tom for a driver, to attend it, and Eva had ac-

"I say, Augustine," said Marie, after dozing a while, "I must send to the city after my old

doctor that attends Eva seems skilful."
"I would not trust him in a critical case," said Marie; "and I think I may say mine is becoming so! I've been thinking of it these two or three nights past; I have such distressing pains, and such strange feelings."
"Oh, Marie, you are blue; I don't believe

it's heart complaint." "I dare say you don't," said Marie; "I was prepared to expect that. You can be alarmed enough if Eva coughs, or has the least thing the matter with her; but you never think of

"If it's particularly agreeable to you to have heart disease, why, I'll try and maintain you have it," said St. Clare; "I didn't know it

was."
"Well; I only hope you won't be sorry for this, when it's too late," said Marie; "but, be-

riage drove up before the verandah, and Eva and Miss Ophelia alighted. Miss Ophelia marched straight to her own

chamber to put away her bonnet and shawl, as was always her manner, before she spoke a word on any subject; while Eva came at St. Clare's call, and was sitting on his knee, giving him an account of the services fact, but so it is." they had heard.

They soon heard a loud exclamation from Miss Ophelia's room, which, like the one in which they were sitting, opened on to the

brewing?" asked St. Clare. "That commotion is of her raising, I'll be bound." And in a moment after Miss Ophelia, in high indignation, came dragging the culprit

along.
"Come out here, now," she said, "I will tell your master!"

"The case is, that I cannot be plagued with this child any longer; it's past all bearing: flesh and blood cannot endure it. Here, locked her up, and gave her a hymn to study and what does she do, but spy out where I put my key, and has gone to my bureau, and got a bonnet trimming, and cut it all to pieces to make dolls' jackets. I never saw anything like

"I told you, Cousin," said Marie, "tha you'd find out that these creatures can't be brought up without severity. If I had my way, now, she said, looking reproachfully at St. Clare, "I'd send that child out, and have her

of the lovely rule of woman! I never saw above a dozen women that wouldn't half kill a horse, or a servant either, if they had their

dignation that belongs to the thorough-paced housekeeper, and this had been pretty actively roused by the artifice and wastefulness of the child; in fact, many of my lady readers must own that they should have felt just so in her

nsiveness, and their usual odd drollery.
"What makes you behave so?" said St Clare, who could not help being amused with the child's expression.

"Spects it's my wicked heart," said Topsy,

t forsale

longer."
"Well, I'd just like to ask one question,

said St. Clare.

"What is it?"

"Why, if your Gospel is not strong enough to save one heathen child, that you can have at home here, all to yourself, what's the use of sending one or two poor missionaries off with it among thousands of just such? I support the same of the sending one of two poor missionaries off with it among thousands of just such? I support the same of the sending one or two poor missionaries off with it among thousands of just such? I support the same of the sam

answer; and Eva, who had stood a silent spectator of the scene thus far, made a silent sign to Topsy to follow her. There was a little glass room at the corner of the verandah, which St. Clare used as a sort of reading-room, and Eva and Topsy disappeared into this related.

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WERLY, ON SEVENTE THE STREET, OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

TERMS.

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WERLY, ON SEVENTE THE floor, with their side faces towards them. Topsy, with her usual air of careless drollery and unconcern; but opposite to her, Eva, her whole face fervent with feeling, and tears in

"Oh, I know," said Eva, sadly; "but hadn't

you any brother, or sister, or aunt, or "——
"No, none on 'em—never had nothin nor

was ever so good," said Topsy. If I could be skinned and come white, Pd try then."
"But people can love you, if you are black, Topsy. Miss Ophelia would love you if you

"Don't you think so?" said Eva.

"No; she can't bar me, cause I'm a nigger—she'd 's soon have a toad touch her.

There can't nobody love niggers, and niggers can't do nothin. I don't care," said Topsy, beginning to whistle.

"Oh, Topsy, poor child, I love you," said Eva, with a sudden burst of feeling, and laying

Eva, with a sudden burst of feeling, and laying her little, thin, white hand on Topsy's shoulder; "I love you, because you haven't had any father, or mother, or friends—because you've been a poor, abused child. I love you, and I want you to be good. I am very unwell, Topsy, and I think I shan't live a great while, and it really grieves me to have you be so naughty. I wish you would try to be good for my sake—it's only a little while I shall be with you."

The round, keen eyes of the black child were overcast with tears—large, bright drops rolled heavily down, one by one, and fell on the little white hand. Yes, in that moment, a ray of real belief, a ray of heavenly love, had pene-

wept and sobbed—while the beautiful child, bending over her, looked like the picture of

some bright angel stooping to reclaim a sinner.

"Poor Topsy," said Eva, "don't you know
that Jesus loves all alike! He is just as wilthat Jesus loves all alike! He is just as willing to love you as me. He loves you just as I do—only more, because he is better. He will help you to be good, and you can go to Heaven at last, and be an angel forever, just as much as if you were white. Only think of it, Topsy! you can be one of those spirits bright Uncle Tom sings about."

"Oh, dear Miss Eva, dear Miss Eva," said the child, "I will try, I will try; I never did care nothin about it before."

St. Clare at this just and the courtain.

St. Clare at this instant dropped the curtain.
"It puts me in mind of mother," he said to
Miss Ophelia. "It is true what she told me—

and put our hands on them."

"I've always had a prejudice against negroes," said Miss Ophelia, "and it's a fact, I never could bear to have that child touch me; but I didn't think she knew it."

"Trust any child to find that out," said St.

Clare; "there's no keeping it from them; but I believe that all the trying in the world to benefit a child, and all the substantial favors "What for?" said Marie.

"What for?" said Marie.

"Mamma, I want to give some away

"I don't know how I can help it," said Misson belia; "they are disagreeable to me—this lid in particular—how can I help feeling in, and shaking down her long golden brown

"Well, she's so loving. After all, though, she's no more than Christ-like," said Miss Ophelia; "I wish I were like her. She might ach me a lesson."
"It wouldn't be the first time a little child

had been used to instruct an old disciple, if it were so," said St. Clare.

CHAPTER XXV. Weep not for those whom the veil of the tomb, In life's early morning, hath hid from our eyes. Eva's bed room was a spacious apartmen which, like all the other rooms in the house communicated, on one side, with her father and mother's apartment, on the other with that apmother's apartment, on the other with that appropriated to Miss Ophelia. St. Clare had gratified his own eye and taste in furnishing this room in a style that had a peculiar keeping with the character of her for whom it was intended. The windows were hung with curtains of rose-colored and white muslin, the floor was spread with a matting which had been ordered in Paris, to a pattern of his own

device, having round it a border of rose-bud and leaves, and a centre-piece with full-blown roses. The bedstead, chairs, and lounges, were of bamboo, wrought in peculiarly graceful and fanciful patterns. Over the head of the bed was an alabaster bracket, on which a beautiwas an alabaster bracket, on which a beautiful sculptured angel stood, with drooping wings, holding out a crown of myrtle leaves. From this depended over the bed light curtains of rose-colored gauze, striped with silver, supplying that protection from mosquitoes which is an indispensable addition to all sleeping accommodation in that climate. The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions of rose-colored damask, while over them, depending from the hands of sculptured

own that they should have felt just so in her circumstances; but Marie's words went beginner, and she felt less heat.

"I wouldn't have the child treated so for the world," she said; "but I am sure, Augustin, I don't know what to do. I've taught and tanght. Ever telled till I with a to the same transfer of the property of the same transfer of an elegantly wrought alabaster writing stand, which her father had supplied to her when he saw her trying to improve herself in writing. There was a fireplace in the room, and on the marble mantel above stood a beautifully wrought statuette of Jesus receiving little chil-

dren, and on either side marble vases, for which it was Tom's pride and delight to offer bouquets every morning. Two or three ex-quisite paintings of children, in various atti-tudes embellished the wall. In short, the eye tudes, embellished the wall. In short, the eye could turn nowhere without meeting images of childhood, of beauty, and of peace. Those little eyes never opened, in the morning light, without falling on something which suggested to the heart soothing and beautiful thoughts. The deceifful strength which had buoyed Eva up for a little while was fast passing away; seldom and more seldom her light footstep was heard in the verandah, and oftener and oftener she was found reclined on a little lounge by the open window, her large, deep

"Lor, yes, mass'r; old missis used to say so, too. She whipped me a heap harder, and used to pull my har, and knock my head agin the door, but it didn't do me no good! I spects if they's to pull every spear o' har out o' my head, it wouldn't do no good neither—I's so wicked! Laws, I's nothin but a nigger, no ways!"

Eva up for a law.

Eva up for a law.

Eva up for a law.

Step was heard in the verandah, and oftener and oftener she was found reclined on a little lounge by the open window, her large, deep eyes fixed on the rising and falling waters of the lake.

It was towards the middle of the afternoon as she was so reclining—her Bible half open as she was so reclining—her Bible half open as she was so reclining—her Bible half open and more seldom her ngnt noor step was heard in the verandah, and oftener and oftener she was found reclined on a little lounge by the open window, her large, deep eyes fixed on the rising and falling waters of the lake. as she was so reclining—her Bible half open, her little transparent fingers lying listlessly be-tween the leaves—suddenly she heard her mother's voice, in sharp tones, in the verandah

do give them to me; I want them!"
"Why, Eva, your room is full now."
"I can't have too many," said Eva." "Topsy,

It was indeed a singular one—a brilliant and scarlet geranium, and one single white ja-ponica, with its glossy leaves. It was tied up with an evident eye to the contrast of color, and the arrangement of every leaf had carefully been studied.

Topsy looked pleased, as Eva said—"Topsy, you arrange flowers very prettily. Here," she said, "is this vase I haven't any flowers for. wish you'd arrange something every day for

"Well-that's odd." said Marie. "What in "Well—that's odd." said Marie. "What in the world do you want that for?" "Never mind, mamma, you'd as leave as not Topsy should do it—had you not?" "Of course, anything you please, dear. Top-sy, you hear your young mistress; see that you mind."

Topsy made a short courtesy, and looked down; and as she turned away, Eva saw a tear roll down her dark cheek.

"You see, mamma, I knew poor Topsy wanted to do something for me," said Eva to her "Oh nonsense; it's only because she likes to do mischief—she knows she mustn't pick flow-ers, so she does it—that's all there is to it; but

if you fancy to have her pluck them, so be it!"
"Mamma, I think Topsy is different from what she used to be—she's trying to be a good "She'll have to try a good while before she gets to be good," said Marie, with a careless

laugh.

"Well, you know, mamma, poor Topsy!
everything has always been against her."

"Not since she's been here, I'm sure. If she hasn't been talked to, and preached to, and every earthly thing done that anybody could do—and she's just so ugly, and always will be—you can't make anything of the creature!"

"But, mamma, it's so different to be brought

"But, mamma, it's so different to be brought up as I've been, with so many friends, so many things to make me good and happy—and to be brought up as she's been all the time till she came here!"

"Most likely," said Marie, yawning—"dear me, how hot it is!" me, how hot it is!"

"Mamma, you believe, don't you, that Topsy could become an angel, as well as any of us, if she were a Christian?"

"Topsy! what a ridiculous idea—nobody but you would ever think of it—I suppose she could,

hough."
"But, mamma, isn't God her father as much us ours? Isn't Jesus her saviour?"

"Well, that may be. I suppose God made verybody," said Marie. "Where is my smell-

"It's such a pity, oh! such a pity," said Eva. ooking out on the distant lake, and speaking What's a pity?" said Marie.

"Why, that any one who could be a bright angel, and live with angels, should go all down, down, down, and nobody help them—oh! "Well, we can't help it—it's no use worry-ing, Eva! I don't know what's to be done— we ought to be thankful for our own advan-

tages."

"I hardly can be," said Eva, "I'm so sorry to think of poor folks that haven't any."

"That's odd enough," said Marie—"I'm sure

my religion makes me thankful for my advan-"Mamma," said Eva, "I want to have som

"Mamma, I want to give some away to my friends, while I am able to give it to them my-self. Won't you ask aunty to come and cut it for me?"

Marie raised her voice and, called Miss

"Come, aunty, shear the sheep!"
"What's that?" said St. Clare, who just then entered with some fruit he had been out to get

Papa, I just want aunty to cut off some of my hair-there's too much of it, and it makes my head hot-besides, I want to give some of t away."

"Why do you insist that I shall believe such

St. Clare closed his lips, and stood, gloomily, eyeing the long, beautiful curls which, as they were separated from the child's head, were laid one by one in her lap. She raised them up, looked earnestly at them, twined them around her thin fingers, and looked from time to time anxiously at her father.

"It's just what I've been foreboding," said Marie; "it's just what has been preying on my health from day to day, bringing me downward to the grave, though nobody regards it. I have seen this long. St. Clare, you will see after a while that I was right."

"Which will afford you great consolation, no doubt," said St. Clare, in a dry, bitter tone. Marie lay back on a lounge, and covered her

Marie lay back on a lounge, and covered her ace with her cambric handkerchief. Eva's clear blue eye looked earnestly from one to the other; it was the calm, compre-hending gaze of a soul half loosed from its earthly bonds; it was evident she saw, felt, and

appreciated the difference between the two.

She beckoned with her hand to her father

and you are so unwilling to have me speak a word on this subject, but it must come; there's no putting it off. Do be willing I should speak now!" "My child, I am willing," said St. Clare, covering his eyes with one hand, and holding up Eva's hand with the other.

"Then, I want to see all our people together.
have some things I must say to them," said

in the room.

Eva lay back on her pillows—her hair hanging loosely about her face—her crimson cheeks contrasting painfully with the intense whiteness of her complexion and the thin contour of her limbs and features—and her large, soulties are fired accreasily on every one.

her limbs and features—and her large, soul-like eye fixed earnestly on every one.

The servants were struck with a sudden emotion. The spiritual face—the long locks of hair cut off, and lying by her—her father's averted face, and Marie's sobs—struck at once upon the feelings of a sensitive and impressible race; and as they came in they looked one on another, sighed, and shook their heads.

There was a deep silence, like that of a funeral.

so. Listen to what I say. I want to speak to you about your souls. Many of you, I am afraid, are very careless. You are thinking only about this world! I want you to remember that there is a beautiful world, where Je-

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

ber that there is a beautiful world, where Jesus is. I am going there, and you can go there. It is for you as much as me. But, if you want to go there, you must not live idle, careless, thoughtless lives. You must be Christians. You must remember that each one of you can be angels forever. become angels, and be angels forever. If you want to be Christians, Jesus will help you.

The child checked herself, looked pitcously at them, and said, sorrowfully—
"Oh, dear, you can't read—poor souls!" and she hid her face in the pillow and sobbed, while many a smothered sob from those she was addressing, who were kneeling on the floor, aroused her.

aroused her.

"Never mind," she said, raising her face and smiling brightly through her tears, "I have prayed for you; and I know Jesus will help prayed for you; and I know Jesus will help you, even if you can't read. Try all to do the best you can; pray every day; ask Him to help you, and get the Bible read to you when-ever you can; and I think I shall see you all in

the lips of Tom and Mammy, and some of the elder ones, who belonged to the Methodist church. The younger and more thoughtless ones, for the time completely evercome, were sobbing, with their heads boved upon their

knees.

"I know," said Eva, "you all love me."

"Yes; oh, yes! indeed we do! Lord bless
her." was the involuntary answir of all."

"Yes, I know you do! There isn't one of
you that hasn't always been very kind to me; and I want to give you something that when you look at you shall always remember me. I'm going to give all of you a cirl of my hair; and when you look at it, think that I loved you and am gone to heaven, and that I want to see you all there.'

[TO BE CONTINUED]

For the National Era.

THE WORLD AND MY SOUL. O World! my soul has fought with thee A long and dubious fight-Not often true unto herself,

And to the sovereign Right: Not closely hath she watched the hosts Of Pleasure and of Pride, For many of her best Desires Have in their ambush died

Her armor, too, hath gathered rust-Idly hung sword and shield When the loud trump of Truth has called His warriors to the field:

And many a traitor Wish and Will, By night have opened wide Her adamantine gates, whose strength All outer foes defied: Full oft deceived by seeming friends,

And lulled by false and foolish hopes O Soul! thou hast not met the World With victory complete,

And routed sore by foes,

And seen its legions quail and cower As captives at thy feet. Alas! few trophies are thy due, And many of thy sears Are brands of shame, and of defeat.

Not worn in glorious wars. Is o'er thee-with thee yet: Be brave-its battle may be thine, Its sun in victory set.

Have faith in God! upon Him east Thy weakness, doubt, and care; And charge triumphant on thy foes, With hope, and praise, and prayer!

G. F. C.

Salem, October 23, 1851.

prentice to the journeying metropolitan mil-lioniare, all revere and yearn for the season when the long separated reunite, when the old places are revisited, and a lull is made be-

life-voyager. To the posterity of the Pilgrims the annual Thanksgiving comes with a peculiar pleasure. The venerated custom

ed "the crown of glory," it is consecrated in the memory of the sons. The gloom and suffering of the first long winter, when a wilder-ness, an ocean, and a famine, sought to swallow up those brave, God-fearing men, is remembered in the feast which commemorates their deliverance. From the perplexity of the counting-house, the din of the workshop, and the halls of science, this welcome season recalls all but the homeless to the ancestral roof; restores to the mother her son, to the sister the brother, to the bereaved the memory of the beloved dead, and infuses joy and gladness, or a lighter grief, into every heart. Full and strong flow the tides of affectionate feeling, the social rites are duly hallowed, hilarity and contentment reign, and hospitality is imparted to the outcast and the friendless.

edging Divine beneficence, have not received the custom from their ancestors, a dearer season

"The Christmas bells from hill to hill,

as old, and to renew the pledges of old affection;

"As in the winters left behind,
Again the ancient games have place,
The mimic pictures breathing grace,
And dance, and song, and hoodman blind;"
who does not feel the air around him teeming
with the good fairies, of whom, with Santa
Claus, all the children dream delightedly?
Were we Romans, we might adore the twelve

For the National Era. JAMES MCLARY AND HIS BOY. BY PATTY LEE.

William McClary, an active, intelligent lad of about fifteen years of age, landed in New York some thirty years ago. As is often the case with Irish emigrants, he came alone; and on stepping ashore from the terrible steerage, the small bundle in his hand and two dollars in his pocket comprised all his fortune, save an in his pocket comprised all his fortune, save an earnest heart, strong hands, and a pious and aged mother's benediction. Besides, he had bright blue eyes, brown curls, and a good deal of the quality denominated tact. As the reader may suppose, he was not slow in obtaining employment, which his sprightly manner and constant diligence secured to him. His situation was humble, and his compensation small, but by little and little it accumulated, for his expenditures were only what absolute necessity by little and little it accumulated, for his expenditures were only what absolute necessity required, and it was astonishing how long his little bundle sufficed.

little bundle sufficed.

In the course of a year, he left New York for the West, believing, as he was right in believing, that labor would not only be better rewarded, but that he should also have ampler opportunities of rising above his present situation. By dint of working his way, as it is termed, he had more money on reaching the terminus of his journey (one of the most beautiful and growing cities of the Mississippi valley) than when he set out. Here he became a carpentar's apprentice, and in the course of a carpenter's apprentice, and in the course of time a journeyman carpenter, and afterward a master workman.

Ingenious, active, and prompt, he soon became eminent in his calling; and at twenty-five, saw himself well dressed, with some considerable capital at his disposal, and prospects before him equal to his wishes. He began to feel able to indulge in luxuries, and occasionally drank a glass of whiskey, and from the same calculation he took to himself a wife. It would be convenient, he thought, to have washing, ironing, mending, &c., done at home, and to have a home in which to keep his own whiskey, and to give him some sort of stability and standing. It would cost him no more than now-perhaps less-and be more comfortable

and convenient.

Standing upon these premises, he purchased a pink neckcloth, a white vest, and two silk pocket-handkerchiefsof the bandanna sort, one red and the other yellow, and began looking for some one possessing the qualifications he thought requisite—amiability of disposition, submissiveness of spirit, and of habits rigidly frugal. These he soon found in the person of Miranda Williams, the daughter of a poor widow, a seamstress, who sometimes assisted her mother and sometimes went out to service. She was a tall, blue-eyed, golden-haired damsel, whose natural fair looks had been something marred by hard labor, but who was still called a pretty girl, and under different circumstances would have been thought handsome. Her edu-cational advantages had been slight, her experience limited, and consequently she was ignorant of herself; but she knew how to work, and how to make the most of small means, was fond of stylish dress, and penurious even to stingi-ness—which last quality was especially well-pleasing in the eyes of Mr. William McClary. After a few interviews, Miss Williams hav-ing hemmed the new cravats and handker-chiefs, and received a due amount of compli-ments and cravates are received as

ments and caresses, necessary preliminaries, of course, they were married—the young man thinking that he had made a good bargain, and the girl that she was really in love. Time and circumstances matured and developed their characters, and they both thought differently.

No sentimental idling attended the honeymoon, and Mrs. McClary soon found herself the mistress of her own house, or what is so of a master—Mr. McClary making the pur-chases and doing the ordering, from the selec-tion of the pine bedstead, bureau, and table, to the broiling of the beef-steak. Three rooms in the second story of a dingy building in a sub-urban quarter of the city comprised their domi-cil at first, but Miranda, who had never lived more elegantly, was satisfied; and when the first year went by, and the floor which she had scoured every day, for she was scrupulously neat, was overspread with a rag-carpet made by herself, and the two chairs with which they

began were increased to six, she was more than satisfied, almost happy. She had not only persatisfied, almost happy. She had not only performed all her own work, cooking, washing, mending, making, and all, but had found time for extra sewing, with the proceeds of which she had clothed herself, and procured all the dimity, moccasins, lace, &c., which little Willie, now in the cradle, required, beside the white blanket, which she did not bind with blue, though she thought it pretty, because it would fade when washed, and she should never get the worth of her money. the worth of her money.

With the increase of labor she learned also o manage so that when the baby was to be ared for she got along about as well as before. But it mattered not how much she did, it was

no more than her husband expected of her, so that she sometimes felt sorrowful and disconented, but without complaint worked on Meantime, owing in part at least to her strict economy and constant exertion, their pros-perity increased, and at the close of the second year they lived in a nice little house of their own in a better part of the city—the rag-carpet gave place to ingrain, and the pine furni-ture to mahogany, and Mrs. McClary wondere why she felt no happier than before. Undoubt-edly her husband did, but their happiness was edly her husband did, but their happiness was drawn from different sources. He was happy in a prospective future, and in having the best brandy in the house. Ambitious of distinction, he was gratified by being pointed out as one of the most ingenious mechanics in town; and as some sort of respect attaches to prosperity, he was beginning to be a man of consideration: his vanity was inordinate, and he believed, if he were not already so, he was certainly destined to he a great man. His wife tainly destined to be a great man. His wife had been thus far all he desired—frugal, industrious, and obliging—so that when he returned home, drank his brandy, and rattled his loose change for the amusement of the baby, while relating the method of some shrewd bargaindriving, he had all he was capable of enjoying.

Not so the wife.

The accomplishment of swearing attended that of drinking brandy, and the most outthat of drinking brandy, and the most outrageous profanity was mixed with her husband's every-day talk, and the baby learned to pronounce an oath as soon as anything else. This was a source of ceaseless discomfort, as she found it remediless; for, on making the slightest remonstrance, she became herself the recipient of such epithets as had once shocked her when applied to a brute. Then, too, lest she should be thought extravagant, she feared either to ask for anything she had not herself earned, or to eat and drink as much as she wanted. With his wealth increased her husband's avarice; and though her labors and cares grew heavier and heavier, (for with the years came other children, with their demands and necessities) she feared to complain; for, on the slightest expression of the sort, her husband never failed to ask what in the d—l she wanted—a dozen nurses? and so she scarcely spoke of weariness. Then also her passion for wanted—a dozen nurses; and so she scarcery spoke of weariness. Then also her passion for fine dress was constantly crossed; she had ne-cessarily ceased to earn money, aside from the aid she gave her husband; but when she asked

educated him long ago."
"You had best send for him," Mrs. McClary

would add.

"My Lord, mother, I intend to. A man can't do everything in a minute. My sons, would you like to see your uncle Jimmy?".

"My sons," two blustering, wilful boys of six and eight, would of course like to see their uncle Jimmy. Upon hearing which, Mr. McClary would say—

"My Lord, mother, it makes me feel bad to see the boys sit and eight, would say—

"My Lord, mother, it makes me feel bad to see the boys sit and each see and their rose." called Wallace, peering from the parlor window, where he was slyly watching.

see the boys sit and eat so, and their poor don't you make them go? They are enough to

After this had been acted over a great many times, Mr. McClary did actually write to "poor Jimmy" to come to America, which invitation, for he received nothing in a pecuniary way, the young man availed himself of so soon as he could gather the means of coming.

way, forced themselves through, and dropped silently in her lap.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.] He was a poor, cadaverous, lame youth, with no ambition, nor energy, nor tact, and on his arrival so mortified Mr. McClary by his shab-

you see how much Jimmy eats? I don't care how much he eats, but I am afraid he'll kill himself. Really, mother, a man has no peace of ms self. Really, mother, a man has no peace of ms self. Really, mother, a man has no peace of ms self. Really, mother, a man has no peace of ms vated by the settler thereon."

2. The land claimed for a donation must be in one body, and in a compact form; the wife's portion must be a part of the original claim, or a self-wing to it.

accordingly, after a great deal of braggadocia and blustering, he established him in business, as he termed it—that is, he gave him employment, which was to his own advantage much more than to Jimmy's. And here I must leave them for the term of fifteen years or so, for it accordingly, after a great deal of braggadocia and blustering, he established him in business, as he termed it—that is, he gave him employis with none of these that my story has chiefly again, the wife's portion of the claim should to do.

this occasion she sat smiling, silently, as the brothers bandied harsh words and oaths and jests. Her smiles were sometimes in sympathy with William, the eldest, sometimes in soorn—for she half liked and half hated him—liked him

view of which indignities, he repeatedly drawled out—"Moll, I'll tell my father. See if I

None of these things disturbed the negro girl, Jemima; and, as she baked the muffins she sang-

"Don't be weary, sister, in waiting on the Lord, You'll get a crown of glory at last for your reward; Don't be weary, sister, hallalujah!" "Molly, let's you and I go to the theatre to-night," said William, turning from the ill-humored George, who replied, sneeringly— "O, yes, Molly, let's go!" "Go to the d—l," said William.

"I don't know." said she, looking at Wal-

WHOLE NO. 256.

"Yes, I am poor," said Molly; "but I would rather be poor and have common sense, than be what some folk are and have all the money in the world. "Who is dead?" asked Jemima, presenting

herself at the door; and, on being told, she said—"Poor thing, she is better off—out of her misery at last." And affairs went on as before till the next morning, when at nine o'clock William presented himself in an open buggy, in which was harnessed a very gay, fast-trotting horse. He was dressed, as he always was, with the most elaborate care. Poor Molly had a less expensive wardrobe, but she did the best she could,

watching.

A sudden crack of the whip, which nearly threw Molly from her seat, and they were gone, William asseverating with many an ex-

pletive, that he would get her better dress, gloves, &c., himself, if the old man, as he called his father, didn't.

The poor girl had fancied till now that she looked pretty well, and was so vexed that she

1. The law requires proof, by two or more disinterested witnesses, that the settler "has resided upon and cultivated the land for four consecutive years," and that "the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated the land actually occupied and cultivated the land actually occupied the land act

3. A single man will be allowed to embrace

in his original claim enough for his wife, should he get one; but can only hold the portion he would be entitled to, if not married in

7. In case a settler dies before the notifica. To the content of a large and fashionable establishment were mostly closed, and the windows beneath furred over with the quaint and curious devices of the frost. Without, the air was tion is made, leaving a widow, she marrying she may abandon it, and hold half of the sec

> ried before. 8. If a settler's wife died, and he marries again before the 1st of December, 1851, or within one year after his arrival in Oregon, the second wife is entitled to a donation, but it mus e adjoining her husband's claim.

 If a settler's wife dies, and he marries the widow of another settler, the deceased wife's portion will go to his heirs. 10. If an emigrant dies on the way to Oregon, leaving a widow, she arriving in Oregon prior to the 1st of December, 1851, can have a donation of 320 acres of land, by complying with the law, "residing upon and cultivating

the same for four consecutive years."

11. In cases where a married man has not cluded within his claim as much as he and his wife are entitled to, the claim will be equally divided between them.

12. To secure a donation to children, the

claim must be legally taken, that is, "resided upon and cultivated," by the parents of the children before their death.

13. An alien who was a resident of Oregon Territory previous to the 1st of December, 1850, should declare his intention according to law to become a citizen of the United States,

previous to the 1st of December, 1851, to entitle him to a donation of land. NEGRO MERCHANTS IN AFRICA.

The following is an interesting sketch of the manner in which trade is carried on between European ships and the negroes of the African coast. It is from J. Smith's "Trade and Travels in Western Africa." The author represents himself as having made several voyages in the double capacity of surgeon and trading captain for one of the first merchants in England.

"The Guinea Credit System .- Few things as

onish a white man so much on a first visit to his place, on a trading expedition, as the amount of goods solicited by and intrusted to this people. With the utmost confidence, a fellow nearly naked will ask you for three or four or even five thousand pounds worth of goods on credit, and individuals are often trusted to that amount. I have trusted more than one man goods, the returns of which were worth between two and three thousand pounds. Not one in i.e., however, that asks for trust, is worthy of credit to the amount of so many farthings. Some few of the chiefs are really splendid mer-chants. Hard in making their bargains, but strict in their payments, they approach very near in their commercial transactions to their brethren of Europe and the civilized parts of Asia and America. And they go about their business in a business-like manner. 'Capt. A or B," a chief will say, 'I want some trust.' you know that in the commercial sense of the word your customer is a good man, you will per-haps ask him when he means to pay you for any goods he may purchase, and what are his resources; and he is sure to preface anything he may have to say by asking, if he has not a good head, and knows how to turn any goods with which you may intrust him to good account; and if he has not a good name among white men, and if he does not always meet his

payments.

"Having admitted all that he says of himself to be true, he will inform you that he has so many canoes and so many slaves to man them, that he has several clever slaves to take command of the canoes and trade the goods in the interior, and that the only thing he wants is money (goods) to send to market.

VOL. V.-NO. 48.

D. C.,

and, Extra lent of Ac-rernment.

D. Wilmot, illis Lewis, Carlisle, a; and the ne 5—6m

No. 207

of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. CHAPTER XXIV.

day—and she imagined she had been reading it—though, in fact, she had been only taking succession of short naps with it open in her

Doctor Posey; I'm sure I've got the complaint of the heart."
"Well; why need you send for him? This

lieve it or not, my distress about Eva, and the exertions I have made with that dear child, What the exertions were, which Marie referred to, it would have been difficult to state. St. Clare quietly made this commentary to himself, and went on smoking, like a hardhearted wretch of a man as he was, till a car-

somebody.
"What new witchcraft has Topsy been

What's the case now?" asked Augustine

thoroughly whipped; I'd have her whipped till she couldn't stand."

"I don't doubt it;" said St. Clare. "Tell me

own way with them!—let alone a man."
"There is no use in this shilly-shally way of yours, St. Clare," said Marie; "Cousin is a voman of sense, and she sees it now as plain Miss Ophelia had just the capability of in

taught; I've talked till I'm tired; I've whipped her; I've punished her in every way I can think of, and still she's just what she was at "Come here, Tops, you monkey!" said St. Clare, calling the child up to him. Topsy came up; her round, hard eyes glit tering and blinking with a mixture of appre

emurely; "Miss Feely says so."
"Don't you see how much Miss Ophelia has "Lor, yes, mass'r; old missis used to say so

"Well, I shall have to give her up," said Miss Ophelia; "I can't have that trouble any

to save one heathen child, that you to the save one heathen child, that you to the home here, all to yourself, what's the use of sending one or two poor missionaries off with it among thousands of just such? I suppose this child is about a fair sample of what thousands of your heathen are."

Miss Ophelia did not make an immediate answer; and Eva, who had stood a silent answer; and Eva, who had stood a silent thus far, made a silent and in the verandah.

"Law, missionaries say, which she know the ward a voice say, which she know the ward a voice say, which she know the say that the ward a voice say, which she know the ward a voice say, which she ward a voice say, which

"I can't have too many," said Eva. "Topsy, this place.

"What's Eva going about, now?" said St.
Clare; "I mean to see."

And, advancing on tiptoe, he lifted up a curtain that covered the glass door, and looked in; in a moment, laying his finger on his lips, he made a silent gesture to Miss Ophelia to come and look. There sat the two children on

her large eyes.
"What does make you so bad, Topsy? Why won't you try and be good? Don't you love any body, Topsy?"
Donno nothing bout love; I loves candy and sich, that's all," said Topsy.
"But you love your father and mother?"

"Never had none, ye know I telled ye that

"But, Topsy, if you'd only try to be good "Couldn't never be nothin but a nigger, if I

Topsy gave the short blunt laugh that was

real belief, a ray of heavenly love, had pene-trated the darkness of her heathen soul. She laid her head down between her knees, and

if we want to give sight to the blind, we must be willing to do as Christ did—call them to us,

Miss Ophelia came with her scissors. "Take care—don't spoil the looks of it," said her father; "cut underneath, where it won't show—Eva's curls are my pride." "Oh, papa!" said Eva, sadly.
"Yes, and I want them kept handsome gainst the time I take you up to your uncle's lantation to see Cousin Henrique," said St. Clare, in a gay tone.

"I shall never go there, papa—I am going to a better country. Oh, do believe me! Don't you see, papa, that I get weaker every

"Why do you must that I shall believe such a cruel thing, Eva?" said her father.
"Only because it is true, papa; and if you will believe it now, perhaps you will get to feel about it as I do."

St. Clare closed his lips, and stood, gloomily,

He came, and sat down by her.

"Papa, my strength fades away every day, and I know I must go. There are some things I want to say and do—that I ought to do—

va. "Well," said St. Clare, in a tone of dry en Miss Ophelia dispatched a messenger, and oon the whole of the servants were convened

For the National Era FAMILY FESTIVALS.

One can hardly decide what he shall say first upon so suggestive a topic. The time is at hand when many make the wonted pilgrim-age to the Shiloh of early affections. The names of the Thanksgiving and Christmas festivals send a quicker pulse from the heart, as the sensitive inscriptions upon the tablet of the memory are called forth in all original dis-tinctness at the rekindled flame of old associations. From the humble New England aptween the surges that dash and foam upon the

"The men who set faith's burning lights
Upon those everlasting heights,
To guide their children through the years of Time;
The men that glorious law who taught,
Unshrinking liberty of Thought,
And roused the nations with the truth sublime,"
is hallowed with peculiar fervor upon that
"stern and rock-bound coast." Honored by the
fathers from whose hoary locks it has borrowed "the crown of glory." it is consecrated in

Answer each other in the mist;"
and the Christmas of the Episcopalian, and the
Thanksgiving of the Puritan, once sectarian and
antagonistic Thanksgiving of the Puritan, once sectarian and antagonistic names, now becoming seasons of mutual observance and interest, are kept sacred with equal zeal and attachment. As the scattered members of the family repair to the annual rendezvous, to make new days the same as old, and to renew the pledges of old affection;

There was a deep silence, like that of a funcral.

Eva raised herself and looked long and erresty round at every one. All looked sad and apprehensive. Many of the women hid their faces in their aprones.

"I sent for you all, my dear friends," said I seave by the said apprehensive because I love you. I love yea tall; and I have something to say to you which I wash you always to remember.

"I sent for you all, my dear friends," said I seave because I love you. I are good and error, and that the control of their propertity. What she once got the possessed the art of keeping "as good as a recordilly grasped, and lips meet, and limites approaches, when has have a not provided to the intervent of a new more work you will see me more.

"I sent for you all, my dear friends," said I have something to say to you which I wash you always to remember.

"I sent for a new more week you will see me more.

"I sent for pow all, my dear friends," said I have something to say to you which I wash you always to remember.

"I am going to leave you. In a few more weeks you will see me more."

Here the child was interrupted by bursts of groons, sols, and lamentations, which broke from all present, and in which her selender, when a tevery fireside many from the East and the West, and the not continue and the the event and the service with the mand of Mr. McClary, helping to inflate his previous vanity, and keeping him more at low, and with an air of importance, to the said here you have sold all the brown of the service with the mand the work was leading him toward a closet, when a safely be trusted as great chiefs. To acquire week you will see me more reconstruction of a work of a weather than the public offices, came by degrees into the name of the previous vanity, and keeping him more at low was not athore, the door arrested him.

Jenima returned presently, and jung it is a complete the problems of the said of the said here was displayed to the said the work of the problems of the returns and the previous vanity and the previous vani

ciled. He wished, too, to be thought charita- won't look well to go out between this and the ciled. He wished, too, to be thought charitable and benevolent, which constrained him to do some things terribly opposed to his inclinations, as will hereafter appear. He was in the habit of speaking in a querulous and fretful tone, especially to his wife, as though she were not only responsible for all mischanges at home, but for nearly all the evils in the world. He had left in Ireland a poor lame brother, for whom he either felt, or pretended to feel, a great deal of nity.

won't look well to go out between this and the funeral. I'd just assoon be whipped as go; but our folks had to be gone, just because they ought to have been at home, and George is too big a fool; so you and I will have to go, Molly. "Why. they won't have any carriages, and only an old poor hearse," said Wallace. "I wouldn't go. Moll can go alone—she belongs to poor folks."

"Yes, I am poor." said Molly: "but I would

great deal of pity.
"My Lord, mother," he would say, nightly, as they sat down to tea, "don't you think it's wicked for us to sit down to such a supper, when my poor brother Jimmy is likely enough "Have you heard anything from him?"

Mrs. McClary would say.

"My Lord, mother, no! I don't suppose the poor devil knows how to write. I wish I had

by appearance, that he gave him some of his cast-off clothing, and once or twice fifty cents in money, besides brandy every day; but he was still troubled for Jimmy's sake, even more than before, and began to say as often construction.

Construction

**Constru than before, and began to say as often as an opportunity occurred, "My Lord, mother, don't

enough to drain a man's pockets." Nevertheless, Jimmy throve—actually flourished.

Poor Mrs. McClary, it was much harder for Poor Mrs. McClary, it was much harder for her since he came, as he made a good deal of additional work, and she had no additional help, but the husband had all the credit.

"How much Mr. McClary is doing for his brother," people said. The little he was doing was not to be of long continuance. Jimmy must earn his salt, he said, in some way; and, made at the way and the wife is not entitled to a donation of land.

"The little he was doing was not to be of long continuance. Jimmy hust earn his salt, he said, in some way; and the wife is not entitled to a donation of land.

still, but keenly bitter: the face of heaven was the first husband's claim in her ow swept bare, and no faintest blush tinged with warmer glow the whitening of morning in the home to attend a ball at the State Capitol, giv-en on the completion of some public work in which that gentleman had been conspicuous; the children, four in number, two of them young men, one a boy of ten, and an adopted the breakfast table, more bountifully spread than usual. The fire blazed brightly in the grate, the heavy draperies at the windows shut out the bitter air, and all seemed genial but themselves, for harsh epithets and coarse jests mingled with their talk, or rather with that of the elder two; they were tall, red-cheeked youths, with large gray eyes, and thin brown hair, which clung in little knotty curls close to their heads. One of them wore a bright morning-gown and slippers, and the other a plaided sack, crimson vest and patent leather shoes. A diamond glittered on the finger of the eldest, and the younger wore a profusion of chains seals, and rings, of more show than cost Mary oakly, the adopted daughter, was a sprightly, spirited girl, but one who could keep quiet, when to speak was more than useless; and on

because that she saw no one else to like, and because he was kind to her, which no one else was, and hated him for his profanity and vulgarity.
Wallace, or Wall, as they called him, was a slim, long-faced, large-eared boy, with yellow-ish eyes, and long hair, always very smooth, a drawling voice, and an unsatisfiable appea drawing voice, and an unsatisfiable appetite. His usual employment was catching flies, sticking pins in the paws of the pet squirrel, and spying upon the actions of the younger members of the family, the result of which he duly reported to his parents. To Mary, who was bound to him by no natural ties, he was the especial object of aversion. She dare not manifest it, however, openly, save when the old people were from home, as now; when she had taken pains to hang the cage of the squir-rel out of his reach, placed the low chair which he disliked at his place at table, and prepared his coffee with half the sugar he wanted; in

"O, you will, will you? Well, I think it's likely," and George laughed immoderately, and called on Molly McClary for a second cup of coffee.

"Don't give it to the fool," said William.

"Yes, Molly, do! you're a pretty gal, and give me lots of sugar. Yes, I'll swear you're the prettiest gal I know," and he drank off the whole cup; and, going to the sideloard, he drank something much stronger.
. "Will you go, Molly?" asked William,

bargain, or at least being put to great trouble and anxiety; and if you do not give credit, the great merchants will do no business with you. Your best friends now leave off trading with other ships, and send you the oil as it comes down from Ebe, Quaw, &c. If any to whom you have given trust be trading with other ships with your goods, in order to turn the capital over as often as possible, or their canoes have been detained at the various oil markets, the work of dunning commences in earnest, and to convince them that you are really in earnest, you perhaps visit them three times a day; you errand, if not always alluded to, is perfectly un derstood. If they promise to pay you on a certain day, you may generally depend upon them.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

This is the time for renewing subscription Look out for Bills. A large number of subscribers will receive bills in their papers this week. In their hurry to read Mrs. Stowe's story, they must not let them slip out and be

UNCLE Tom's CABIN .- Our subscribers renewing their subscriptions are unanin in their praise of this admirable production They are not anxious to see it closed very soon "We hope," says one, "she will not be in a hurry to finish it;" and another prays that she may keep it going all the winter.'

In our Circular, week before last, we stated the terms of the Era for the next volume. Th modification made is confined to clubs. have endeavored to make our terms just, equa and easy. Here they are-please look at then

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year -Five copies, one year -Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months Ten copies, six months -

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 5 cents commission on each new yearly, and 2 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents i the commission on the renewal of an old sub

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the per son making it up to a copy of the Era thre months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at our risk Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission. so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN NEW YORK The newspapers are filled with the details of

a horrible catastrophe which took place in New York last Thursday afternoon. The scene of the tragedy was Ward School number 26. in Greenwich avenue. The Intelli-

THURSDAY EVENING, November 20, 1851. Messas. Editors: I take an opportunity to give you a few facts in regard to the sad and fatal calamity which occurred this afternoon at Ward School 26, situated in Greenwich avenue, at the head of Charles street. The accident happened at about two o'clock, and ces are as follows:

There were at the time about eighteen hu dred children in the three departments. The Principal of the female department, while engaged in teaching, suddenly fell prostrate in a fainting fit. The young ladies were much excited and alarmed, and gave utterance to their fears in shrieks and cries, and many them rushed into the adjoining apartments.

The children of the three departments, hear

ing these screams, and supposing the building was on fire, became so much excited that the

teachers lost all control over them, and then a

general rush was made for the door. The children of the primary department filled the first flight of stairs and the entry below so closely that the doors, which opened inward could not be opened. The children of the female department, rushing out, were soon checked by the jam below, and the stairs were that the railing gave way for two flights, and the children upon them were pre-cipitated upon the heads of those below, some of them falling fifteen feet. The scene which ensued is beyond all description. The children were piled indiscriminately, in an area of about ten feet, to the height of nearly as many feet more, where many were suffocated otherwise killed. The boys from the male department rushed down the back stairs, and were stopped by a door, which, like those in front, opened inward, and the back stairs pre entry, and one or two were fatally injured here. Many boys leaped from the windows some of them from the second story. The bells were rung, and the streets in front were soon filled with distracted parents, and the excitement in and around the building was immense. The whole and sole cause of this members of her class, which were mistaken by the other scholars in the building as an alarm of fire, and which so suddenly filled them with fear that the teachers lost all control over

The number killed is ascertained to be about fifty, the number wounded nearly the same The case naturally excites the profoundes grief in New York, and is the subject of various comment in the papers.

A TEACHER IN THE BUILDING.

one of four stories, and at the time of the accident there were eighteen hundred and fifty children in its several departments. The staircases were so constructed, that should the banisters break, or a child fall, fatal injury American Republic, "by some means or other was almost inevitable. The doors, too, opened inwards so as to prevent egress in a sudden

It is easy enough to preach to children upon the absurdity and danger of a panic, and the duty of having faith in God in the hour of peril, but pointments have been bestowed as rewards for it is madness to expect more from them than partisan services, without a paramount regard from grown persons. An assemblage of near two to fitness, or to fidelity to the great principles of thousand men and women, under similar circumstances, might have been seized with panic, tracted inebriation prevented the presentation and the consequences might have been still of one of our Ministers to an important Eu edifices designed to contain large numbers of ister, who has been honored as the first to rec human beings, is, to make them safe, under all ognise the French Republic, would probably circumstances—to construct them so that even in case of a panic, and an instant rush, fatal New York Daily Times makes the following

three stories, and the stairways should be numerous enough, their banisters strong enough, doors of width and arrangement adapted to allow all the rooms to be evacuated rapidly, easily, and safely. We should have been very unwilling to have a child of ours shut up in the fourth story of a building, with such a staircase as that of this Greenwich street school-house, and with nearly two thousand children within its walls. The whole structure, it is said, occurred to safe the policy, which, in fact, Mr. Rush had easily, and safely. We should have been very unwilling to have a child of ours shut up in the

six or seven hours a day within so narrow a space, inder any circumstances. We hope this terrible calamity may lead the managers of public schools, in the erection of school-he to secure plenty of room, with a view to a larger area and less height, and to make provision for the safety of scholars in every emergency

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE-FOREIGN

ountry, has on the whole been on the side of iberty. This is more than can be said of the action of cur People and Government. We have been too much engaged with

own interests—been too indifferent to the cause of Free Principles abroad. Foreign ourists among us have received their most infavorable impressions of the workings of epublican institutions from Americans, fond of exaggerating the defects of their own political system, and of expressing distrust of the People. American travellers or sojourners in Europe fearful of being thought provincial, or ashamed of the simplicity of Republicanism, or captivated by the splendors of Royalty, have proved the worst enemies of freedom, by tacitly or openly sanctioning denunciation of their institutions, or joining with absolutists in their lenial of the capacity of the People to govern themselves. The New York Tribune lately ontained an article on the subject, confirming by personal testimony, what letters from our countrymen abroad had already revealed to usthe want of fidelity among them to their own country and the cause of self-government with

which it was identified. And what encouragement can the masses Europe draw from the temper of a large portion of the American press? An outburs of indignation among them against oppression is the signal to some of our contemporaries for long homilies upon the horrors of anarchy and the necessity of order. Louis Philippe found supporters, the People who dethrone him, stanch opponents, in a large class of Amer ican editors; and the cause of Hungary, a cause as just as that of the United Colonies when they declared independence of Great Britain has been traduced by no foes more grossly than by the North American Review and the New York Courier and Enquirer. America has its Conservatives as well as Europe. Men who go for things as they are, and suppor abuses, for fear of change, are confined to n country. Under a Despotism they are the

advocates of its extremest pretensions; under Constitutional Monarchy, unscrupulous sup porters of the Prerogative; in a Republic, bitte ponents of all reform, designed to retrench the powers of Government or guard the right of the People. An American Conservative would be in Europe the eulogist of Nicholas or disciple of Metternich. He is for Republican Institutions in this country, simply because they are, and not because he thinks them best. Could a Monarchy and an Aristocracy b

or disorder, he would trample republicanism under foot. From this class of Americans, European reve

utionists have nothing to hope. With it originates the dogma that the People of Europe are not qualified for freedom, and that the succe republicanism in our country depends upor our peculiar circumstances, not upon our char acter and capacities. To this class belong those letter-writers and editors, who greedily credit and circulate injurious reports of the cle from the New York Evening Post will inabroad, and invent cunning apologies for the arbitrary acts of Tyrants; who are forever ap pealing to disastrous experiments in self-gov rnment, as arguments against the Principle, and exaggerating the excesses of popular indignation, provoked by Oppression, with a view to excite prejudice against the People, and shield Oppression from reprobation. To this class are to be credited the late attempts to depreciate the character of Kossuth, and turn Popular Opinion against him, and the efforts now i progress to prevent the American People from granting sympathy and aid to the Popular Cause in Europe, and to indoctrinate them into the notion, that their sole duty is to attend to their own concerns, and let their fellow men

not so highly favored as themselves, go to the A certain man went down from Jerusaler to Jericho, and fell among thieves. They robbed him, wounded him, and left him for dead. Soon a priest came along, saw him and passed by on the other side. A Levite followed-looked at him, and passed by on the other side. They were genuine conserve tives-were in favor of minding their own business - believed in strict neutrality - had no idea of involving themselves in other people's quarrels-the poor fellow, it is true, had been robbed and nearly killed, but what of that they might fare just as badly, should they at come of the service of the Lord and the sanc us," said they, "is to avoid entangling our

tempt to interfere-and what, then, would be tuary, of the sacred mission to which they wer dedicated? "The great rule of conduct fo peace and prosperity with other people' concerns." So they passed by on the other side, maintaining a high and holy neutrality By and by, a certain Samaritan, one of you ousybodies and universal sympathizers, tine tured with extreme notions of liberty, equality fraternity, came where the poor fellow lay and when he saw him, he had compassion o him, and went to him and bound up hi wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him

on his own beast, and brought him to an inn and took care of him; and we doubt not, s far forgot the dictates of a wise neutrality, as to indulge in a few execrations of the villair who had committed the outrage.

It would be easy to point out wh

Priests and Levites in this country. Our Government has been no less deling Its uniform action ought to have been on th side of the oppressed masses in Europe; but it is the remark of a cotemporary that the is almost uniformly represented abroad in the character of a despot." Perhaps this may be an exaggeration, but it cannot be denied that the Republicanism of the Union has not been fairly represented in Europe. Diplomatic apwhich our institutions rest. In one case, pro The duty of all builders of ropean Court. In another, an American Min

Government of France, was only saved from a capital mistake by a capital mistake of others. The history of the affair is a chapter of accidents. The press mistook an American gen tleman, who had an occasion to wait upon the

ever been near your ship bies less than a hundred feet square. Such a not yet adopted; and it was only when the design was announced to the American embassy sign was announced to the American embassy that Mr. Rush plucked up courage to do what he ought and was supposed to have done in the first instance. Of course, the act had full official and popular sanction at home."

Mr. Walsh was continued by the Government, as one of our representatives at Paris, for years, while he was employing his pen, through the columns of conservative journals at home, in apologizing for Despotism, in vilifying Revolution, and in prejudicing the American Public against the Reformers of Europe. Mr. Cass, our Roman Chargé, was afraid to recognise the revolutionary Government of Rome, though a Government de facto, and thus shame fully suffered an opportunity to slip, of doing vital service to the Cause of Republicanism. Had he acknowledged the triumvirate of Mazzini in 1849, says the Times, "there is little doubt that the seven-hilled city would never have been profaned by the soldiery of the apostate Gaul or the iron heel of the Austrians. Another specimen from the same paper:

"Edward Warrens was, until quite recently American Consul at Trieste. His paper, The Austrian Lloyds, is the ministerial mint, whence all the coinage of falsehood which Kossuth and the Magyar race suffer under is copiously issued. His attacks are as inhuman as they are incessant; his laudation of Schwarzenberg and his fellows fulsome ad nauseam. Another ripe specimen of an American representative."

The New York Evening Post a few days

since made the following statement:
"We have been permitted to see a private letter from a gentleman of intellige judgment, recently in Europe, who, after ap-proving the remarks which have appeared in this paper touching the character and influence of our diplomatic agents abroad, says, that 'one of the most servile advocates of Austria, and everything despotic, is our Consul at Vienna, Mr. Schwartz.' ... "The writer adds, 'I met him two years ago, and heard him talk about the affairs in Europe, so that it made my blood boil. A few weeks ago a friend of mine, lately from Europe, who is a conserva-tive himself, told me that he happened one day to be in the same coupe of a railroad, with several gentlemen, among whom politics were discussed, when one of them delivered himself in such a strain, in defence of the Absolutists that he became aroused with indignation, and a heated dispute followed. At the end of the journey, he found, to his utter surprise, that this illiberal person was the American Consul at Vienna.' In another place, the writer con-tinues: 'I have myself heard Mr. Schwartz denounce Kossuth as the vilest man extant, and defend Jellachich and Haynau, as men who deserved the respect of civilized Europe.

"We have confidence in these representations, because we know the writer, and we submit them, not to the State Department where they might perhaps be a recommendation to the Consul, but to the people, to h borne in mind at the proper time Remember, too, the infamous libeller of Ko suth and of the European revolutionists, an

nounced lately as an "American attaché the Government service;" and Ex-Consul Owen, who, without a single effort, permitted forty American citizens to be shot, without any attempt to secure them a fair and deliberat A few years ago we had a minister at Lor

don, who made himself known by no other act. established here without the risk of civil strife than an apology for, or justification of, American slavery. Have we forgotten, that still more recently, our foreign affairs were under the management of a man, who boldly sought the annexation of Texas for the express purpose of preventing the abolition of slavery in that ountry, and perpetuating its existence in this? And now, what do we see? The official anuncement of the appointment of Judge Sharkey of Mississippi, as Consul at Havana! Who is Judge Sharkey? The following arti-

"With this Judge Sharkey there are man npleasant associations in the public min North. He was originally a secessionist. He has the reputation of having procured the pa ancipation of slaves within the State, thereby reversing the doctrine which theretofore prevailed in Mississippi, as well as in the other slav States, 'once free, always free.'
"But worse than all this, was his unnatura

the famous Brazealle case, which arose ly after the passage of the act to which we hav capitulate briefly "A man of the name of Elisha Brazealle.

planter in Jefferson county, Mississippi, wa attacked with a loathsome disease. During h ess, he was faithfully nursed by a mulatto he owed his life. He was duly impressed l her devotion, and soon after his recovery tool her to Ohio, and had her educated. She was very intelligent, and improved her advantage so rapidly, that when he visited her again h determined to marry her. He executed a deed to the laws of Mississippi at that time—the informous prohibitory statute to which we have refer red, not having yet passed—and made her hi

wife.
"Mr. Brazealle returned with her to Missi sippi, and in process of time had a son. After a few years he sickened and died, leaving a will in which, after reciting the deed of emancipa-tion, he declared his intention to ratify it, and devised all his property to this lad, acknowledging him in the will to be such.

"Some poor and distant relations in North Carolina, whom he did not know, and for whom he did not care, hearing of his death, came on to Mississippi and claimed the property thu devised. They instituted a suit for its recovery sippi Reports, 2 vol. p. 837) came before Judge Sharkey, our new Consul at Havana. He decided it, and in that decision declared the ac of emancipation an offence ogainst morality, and pernicious and detestable as an example; he set aside the will; gave the property of Brazealle to his distant relations, condemned Brazealle's son and his wife, that son's mother, again to made them the slaves North Carolina kinsmen, as part of the assets

"We quote the following extracts from the Judge's opinion:

"The state of the case shows conclusively

that the contract had origin in an offence against morality, pernicious and detestable as an example. But above all, it seems to have been planned and executed with a fixed design to evade the rigor of the laws of this State. "'The acts of the party in going to Ohio with the slaves, and there executing the deed, and his immediate return with them to this State, point with unerring certainty to his purpose and object. The laws of this State cannot be thus defrauded of their operation by one of her own citizens. * * * The consequence is, that the negroes, John Monroe (this was the slave name of Brazealle's son) and his mother are still slaves, and a part of the estate of Elisha Brazealle. * * John Monroe, being a slave, Brazealle. cannot take the property as devised; and I are prehend it is equally clear that it cannot be held in trust for him."

policy of neutrality and that of armed intererence, and avowed ourselves in favor of in terference in the affairs of the world, by all peaceful means, where liberty was to be ad anced or despotism hindered. In this number, we have shown that notwithstanding our ex ample on the whole has been on the side of liberty abroad, the action of the People and of the Government, has been too often against i How shall our example, and the action of both People and Government, be made to aid pow erfully, though peacefully, the cause of freedom throughout the world?

This question will be the subject of another

The members of the editorial fraternity of New York held a meeting to devise a suitable welcome on their part to the ex-editor as well

For the National Era. DIATH-SONG.

BY MIS ALICE CAREY. Friend, if there be any near, Is the blessel summer here? Is't the full moon, is't the flowers, Is't the wind from cowslip beds, That such fragrance o'er me sheds?

O my kindred, do not weep Never fell so sweet a sleep Over mortal eyes—at night, All the hills with snow were white, And the tempest moaning drear, But I wake, with summer here.

Haste, and take my parting hand! We are pushing from the land, And adown a lovely stream Gently floating-is't a dream? Keeping time with snowy wings On the dim shore, within hail,

I can see a reaper pale, With his bosom full of sheaves— Many are the stocks he leaves, Fair and ripe enough to bind-Pallid reaper, art thou blind?

Stranger, with the wings of snow. Singing by me as we row, Tell my dear ones on the shore I have need of them no more; Weeping will not let them see That an angel goes with me.

TREASON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

on-resistance should have become pre-emine for its atrocious disregard of human life. In Philadelphia. It is remarkable that the State, have marked its career by more trials and conrictions for tresson than any other State. From extreme opposition to the shedding of blood, its bloodthirstines. It seems to be their highest ambition to signalize their apostacy from the principles and spirit of the first settlers, and regard for human life, to make themselves no

rbance have been magnified into treason; in no other State could you have empannelled rand jury reckless enough to indict forty American citizens for high treason, guiltless notoriously of having meditated any design for the overthrow of the Government, or of having

Richard Rush mourns over the fact that his State is the only one in which treason has repeatedly been attempted against the United tates. The real cause of mourning is, that the State should have been disgraced by treason trials and treason convictions for offences, which mounted to no more than misdemeanors—that it should have sought, time and again, to inflict penalty so revolting to the public sentiment of the country that the Federal Executive was onstrained to interpose its pardoning power to It was in Philadelphia that the abominable

octrines of constructive treason were first broached in this country; and it is not wonderful that from that time to the date of Judge Kane's charge, attempts to establish these loathsome doctrines have been confined to that city. Such attempts in any other city, in any other State, would have received no countena attempt to prejudice public sentiment by conficountry may know who these humane gentle-

"About the period when the grand jury were terminating their labors, a great public strage occurred in the neighboring county, involving in its consequences the grave crime drawn to the subject by the very able and in teresting charge of the district judge, the Hon John K. Kane, they entered into its carefu and dispassionate investigation. Their labors have resulted in the finding of indictments against thirty persons for the crime of high treason against the Government of the United States, and other indictments for minor offence

nen are, and posterity award them due honors.

hese serious accusations for trial, yet we can not but profoundly regret the necessity which feared that the immediate actors in this dram of blood have, if not directly stimulated, bee encouraged by those from whose social and public position, and intellectual culture, bette things might have been anticipated.

States, enacted by the constitutional author American citizen; and that any other resis ance to them than the constitut cal heresies most to be repudiated by an Ameri can patriot. It is, however, to be ardently hoped that the bloody tragedy of Christiana may have a wholesome and abiding influence on our future national career; that it may impart moderation to political zealots; impress a lasting lesson of the necessity of obedience to the public laws while they remain unrepeal is but one true remedy for grievances, real or supposed, under which the nation may suffer the remedy prescribed by the Constitution.

e remedy prescribed by the Constitution.
"The grand jury cannot bring to a close this esentment without testifying ciation of the profession United States District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, Esq., who, by his great energy and abili-y in the discharge of the duties of a laborious term, has materially facilitated the labors es to the Gevernment.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Foreman Walter Dewees. Isaac Myer, George C. Rickards, C. Stockton, Andrew Scott, John Dolby, A. L. Gerhart, N. L. Keyser, Ambrose J. White, William G Ments. Alan Wood. Benjamin Mifflin, Attest: John H. Diehl, Secretary.

Levying war, according to Chief Justic means, "bringing in or raising as the Christiana offenders, indicted for treason, icular instance, without military array, or any lesign to defy the authority of the Government. tempted to be arrested, of the movement to caplegal penalty. But to indict them for treason, taste alike dictate the ture them. All these are indicted for treason, is murderous; to hang them for treason, will or painful questions.

comfort. In the face of all this, the grand jury of freedom announces that it "felt "no hesitation" framing these indictments. By this bold announcement the public is to be impressed with

the idea that the proof of treason is conclusive-not the slightest doubt can be harbored of the prisoners' guilt! We should expect more justice from a Spanish military commission than from such a grand jury. It is almost impossible to convince people

that these thirty American citizens are in any danger. They cannot bring themselves to believe that, in a time of profound peace and security, under a Government, which from the date of its organization has never been seriously threatened by insurrection, and

for a quarter of a century past has exercised an authority uninterrupted, peaceful, invincible, forty American citizens can be convicted of treason, hung for "levying war" against the United States. The possibility of such an enormity transcends their conception. And yet, we tell them that there is dangerdanger that the United States may be disgraced by an act which, if committed by England, would call down upon her head the curses of an in-

First, we have instructions, (we are bound to

pelieve from the Federal Administration) to

Does all this look as if there were no danger.

interfered with by the Pardoning Power.

Intelligencer announces some of them.

The following paragraph from the National

"The Jurors summoned to try the tres

cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania embrace some distinguished personages. Among them are Simon Cameron, General Patterson, Judge Palmer, and Judge Richards, of Berks

county, and no less than four ex-members of

Congress—James Horne, George W. Toland, Abraham McIlvaine, and Edward Davies, of

Lancaster county. In addition to the above, there are Joseph D. Brown, Samuel Breck, Ca-

leb Cope, Lawrence Lewis, Charles Massey.

Frederick Fraley, William Platt, and George

plied with, it shall not be disappointed.

Meantime the Court and Jury are inform

that the whole South is watching the proceed-

ings-that upon their action will depend to

great extent the stability of the Union-that

the blood of the guilty must flow, if they

would expect to allay excitement among slave-

holders. "Last week," says the Louisville

Journal. "we heard a citizen of one of the

extreme Southern States, a very intelligent

man and a member of the Union party, say

that much depends in the South upon the results

of the pending trials at the North of the persons

engaged in the late rescue of a fugitive slave

from the hands of the legal authorities. He

said that if the persons indicted fail to be con-

victed and punished, the feeling at the South in

favor of separation from the North will be

greatly deepened and extended ; that in fact the

people of the South will conclude that the sooner

The Milton (N. C.) Chronicle, a newspaper

of the Constitutional Union party, edited by

postmaster, in an editorial of October 30th

"It is evident that unless the Christiana an

respect the Compromise so fa

Syracuse traitors are hung, the Compromise will be a mere rope of sand in the eye of the free

case? We can tell better when the traitors of

Christiana and Suracuse shall have been di

they are separated from the North the better."

proceed against these unfortunate citizens as It is remarkable that the city, founded by traitors: next, an elaborate charge from a Villiam Penn the impersonation of peace and United States Judge, magnifying the offence, and urging the old English doctrine of constructive treason: next, the powerful efforts of a o American city are there so many riots and United States Prosecuting Attorney, framing nurders, in proportion to the population, as in bill upon bill, so as to cut off all chance of escape for the prisoners: then, indictments for ettled by William Penn, the Quaker, should Treason, with an adroit attempt on the part of the Grand Jury to prepossess the public mind with an impression of the correctness of their presentment: then, commendations of the fidelity nhabitants seem to have rushed to extreme of the District Attorney by the Grand Jury, and of the fidelity of the Grand Jury, by the Judge; and finally, an order from the Court to forward a copy of the Presentment to the President of s they were distinguished for their peculiar the United States, that he may see how faithfully his instructions have been complied with. ss distinguished for their utter contempt for it. And now, we learn that the State Attorney

In no other State could the Christiana disof Maryland is to be allowed to appear as the leading counsel of the prosecution! no serious intent to convict and hang these men for Treason? This is not all. We must have distinguished urors to try the case, so that their verdict, being sustained by high character, need not be

put it in the slightest jeopardy.

W. Toland, from among the merchants. Judges, Generals, ex-Senators, ex-Representa tives, and Merchants! God help the poor prisoners! We have nothing to say against these distinguished personages, personally, but were we on trial for a capital offence, we should pre-The grand jury of Philadelphia, in giving an | fer a jury of twelve plain, honest, humble men, account of their labors, sermonize sanctimoni- without political responsibilities or aspirations, rooses and movements of revolutionists troduce him to our readers, and let them know ously on the cause of order, and are cool enough without pride of opinion or station. Especially can people generally. They carry their zeal political considerations were involved, should against the Christiana offenders so far as to we shrink from being placed at the mercy of men. naturally biased by political or pecunidently assuming their criminality as traitors, ary relations against us. It seems to us that We copy the portion of their presentment re- the Marshal, in summoning jurors, has taken lating to this matter, with their names, that the good care to assure the Slave Power, that if stern Justice will allow its demands to be com-

> arising out of the same transaction.
>
> "Although the grand jury have felt no hesits tion in performing the duty imposed on them by the law of the United States, in presenting has led to it. At a period like the present in the history of the Republic, when under the mild influence of a National Constitution, predicated on the principles of recognising, respecting, and vindicating the rights and institu-tions of every member of the Confederacy, our country has gone on increasing in greatness prosperity, and happiness, it is painful to the heart of the patriot that such an outrage upon the dignity of the nation and its laws should have been perpetrated as that which has led to the indictments found by us. It is to be

only as it may suit their convenience or pleasure And if this be the case, the South will deserv degradation and infamy if she submits to the Compromise. Is it, however, likely to be the "From such sources we should expect to b aught that obedience to the laws of the United ties, was the first of obligations imposed on an posed of. If they are made to 'dance' between heaven and earth, it will not be the case—the by a change of law-givers, was among the politi free States will probably respect the law. Bu if, as is feared, a jury cannot be had in favor o convicting them of treason—the case will be different, and the law may as well be burnt up. In the latter event, what should be the duty of the South? Secede? Yes! unless the law be ble for fugitives whenever found within their limits, and unless, being held responsible, each State pays up promptly for the fugitives it is found to harbor."

Such are the influences brought to bear to secure the conviction and hanging of thirty American citizens. Who does not see that this infernal doctrine of constructive treason is to pretence, on a lying prosecution, it calculates fondly upon perpetual security.
Will the Liberty-loving people

We are are no advocates of Disorder. We are a law-abiding citizen. In this country, where bad laws are the subjects of free discussion and the citizen may use all his efforts for their repeal, by constitutional methods, forcible resistance to law is indefensible, unless the object be revolution-and the necessity of that is to army." To constitute treason, there must be advocate obedience to law, we protest against eneral resistance to a law, with the intention its perversion; nor shall we permit our respect f suverting the law-making power. Some of for the Bench to check our denunciations of unconstitutional and wicked attempts to snugesisted the action of a particular law, in a pardicial decisions, the abominations of old English Courts, that lived and moved and had Some were merely present, looking on, but their being in the breath of royal tyrants.

The Christians offenders for the christians offenders for the christians of the christi Some simply gave Try the Christians offenders for a misdemeainformation in advance to the fugitives at- nor, a riot, and, if found guilty, inflict the a festive occasion, where good sense and good John Quincy Adams was once threatened

try continue insensible to these bold attempts

to institute a reign of blood on American soil?

for "levying war"-for treason, according to be murder outright, and it will give evidence the United States Constitution, "shall consist of such corruption in our social and political ONLY in levying war," or adhering to the ene- system, as must arouse the spirit of revolution mies of the United States, giving them aid and among all enlightened and determined friends

NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hartford (Conn.) Republican, the efficient organ of the anti-slavery party in Connecticut, has an excellent article on the general aspects of the political world, in the course of which the editor suggests the nomination of Hale and Clay as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency-a ticket which would represent North and South, East and West.

"All over the country," it says, "the signs are hopeful. The friends of freedom and genuine Democracy were never in so good a position to combine for a powerful movement against such Presidential platforms and candidates as the desperate slave power may dictate to the Hunker and Silver Gray managers of the old parties. Friends, what do you think of such a ticket as this? for President, John P. Hale, of New Hamp-shire—for Vice President, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.
"We do not nominate this ticket; but this,

or some such ticket, can be nominated, when the ported, in several of the slave States, as well a n the free States. As matters now stand, the vote for this ticket would sorely amaze the old stagers. Against such Presidential tickets as will probably be put forward by the pro-slavery management of the old parties, it would be powerfully supported in New York, and those acquainted with the state of parties in Ohio say it would triumph in that State. The next Presidential canvass will furnish some very profitable lessons to those whose faith in party drill is stronger than their faith in principles

RACES OF MEN-CELTS, SAXONS, &c.

Archbishop Hughes lately delivered a lecure in New York, in which he took occasion o ridicule the declamation about the wonderful virtues and energies of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to show that Anglo-Saxons were really the hewers of wood and drawers of water, to other races. He, and the Celtic race to which he belongs, seem disposed to enter the ists with Anglo-Saxondom, and contend that they have at least as much to do with the remarkable dovelopment of this country as any other People.

We attach little importance to this question

about races, not so much certainly as those ensitive gentlemen who called upon the President to resent as an insult a jocular remark by Mr. Bulwer, concerning the sans-culottism of their Celtic ancestry, some centuries ago. It seems to us that Human Nature is pretty strongly marked in mankind generally. We do not know, or care to know, the precise relative proportions of Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Teutonic, Indian, and Ethiopian elements that enter into the composition of that complex being, an American: all we know is, that ne is neither English, Irish, German, Turk, African, nor Indian, but an American. "Celt" and "Saxon" have no significance in this country-they are not elements here at all. We are not a mongrel People, not a confederation of many races, as Mr. Corry styles uswe are not foreigners—we are one People, a omogeneous People, with one name, one language, one creed in politics, one political sysem. We are Americans; our language is American; our political creed is American; our Government is American. Foreigners are velcome to come among us, to share with us our lands, our language, our mission, our Government-but to do this, they must become Americans. They may cling as they will to their national peculiarities, and their antipa- 26,388, and then adds this to the 2,322 weekthies of race, but they cannot propagate them or even maintain them in this country-not because the same circumstances and institutions that have moulded the character of the natives, operate irresistibly upon them, and ransform them, in spite of themselves, into

But, if the question be asked, to what Peoble we are most nearly related, by our instituions, our language, our literature, our religion, our social usages and industrial pursuits, even Bishop Hughes, with all his antipathies of race, nust reply, the English. The attempt to deny his would be foolish. Germany, Ireland, and France, have nothing to do, in fact, with the ssential nature of our civilization, though two of these countries have contributed largely to the Labor that has developed the physical reources of this country. For this reason, while e give a cordial welcome to Irish and German igrants, they must not expect us to adopt their antipathies or peculiarities; nor, while ympathizing with the wrongs of the People of eland, are we to be poisoned with hatred of the English, with whom we are connected by more ties than any other People. Their Goyernment, oppressive as it is upon certain por tions of its citizens, is still the freest Governnent, beyond all comparison, in Europe. It recognises habeas corpus, the jury trial, freedom of the press and of speech, the right of the People against unreasonable seizure, the liberty of conscience, and the experience of the last half century, has proved that it admits of indefinite reform; while, there can be no doubt that, in the event of an organized conspiracy of the Absolute Monarchs of Europe to interfere by force to prevent the other States of Europe from establishing such Governments as the People may demand, the English Government will be constrained by the English People to interpose its protest and its arms for their protection. It is this view of the position of England which must increase the fraternal feelings between the United States and that feelings between the United States and that country-for the American People must regard themselves as the natural allies of a People to whom the masses of Europe will appeal in the dark hour of their trial. We do not forget the aggressive march

by it upon Ireland. These are crimes for which it should humble itself in sackcloth and ashes; but we remember, too, crimes of as deep a dve an active opponent of slavery and an advocate which lie at our own door. Our treatment of the of Human Rights in their broadest application, American aborigines has been no more hu- ought to be, and must be maintained at the mane than the treatment by England of the Orientals. The Government has been willing be used for the purpose of bolstering up the to deal humanely, but the People have fruspretensions of the Slave Power? If it can trated its policy. And surely, the enslavement bring its enemies to the gallows on a false of three millions of slaves, and maltreatment of the free colored population, are, to say the circulation clearly entitles us to the printing least, as atrocious as the oppression endured by Ireland: and yet, no one, we presume, will deny | Crittenden, if respected by the Departments that our Republic is the freest and most highly civilized of all Republics.

The speech of R. J. Walker at the Southit stands prepared to enforce the law, North ampton Banquet, in which he styled England and South, without regard to consequent

which the heart of the true American must re- sequences. Let it set an example of the virtue spond. The New York Tribune ridicules it, as which it demands from the People. For one Mac Sycophantic and wonders if Mr. Walker month our claim has been before it, and rebe determined on principles laid down in our had forgotten the villanous conduct of the mains yet undecided. Does it tolerate the British Government towards Ireland. Mr. same delay of obedience to law on the part of Walker was present at a public banquet, given the citizen? to an illustrious foreigner, by an English The correspondent of the New York Couries Mayor and Corporation, whose whole conduct and Enquirer would adopt a summary mode of has shown them to be sincere friends of free-disposing of the subject; for he holds that "the dom. Was it a fit occasion for strangers to introduce a topic of domestic policy, and to read and Southern Press in this District, "the seat a lecture to their host upon the bad manage- and child of Union, lays them open to presentament of his household? There is a time for tion by the Grand Jury of the county, as PUBeverything; the time to enact the censor is not | LIC NUISANCES."

What he said about England's position is true. Let the grievances of portions of her population be what they may, here is a Constitional Government, securing personal freedom, and must always be regarded as the natural antagonist of the Absolute Governments of Europe. Could they crush her, they might calculate on more security against popular discontent, but she is impregnable against foreign foes, and the expression of Mr. Walker is

true as it is eloquent : "These islands were, from their remarkable insular position, a sort of breakwater of liberty between the Americans and Europeans, and the Americans felt that if the surges of Despotism were ever to break on their own shores they must first overwhelm this country.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF WASHINGTON. Whereas the Board of Aldermen and Board f Common Council of this city, on the 7th ult. adopted the following preamble and joint res

Joint resolution requesting the Mayor to set apart a day of general Thanksgiving. "Whereas we recognise with grateful hearts are mercies of a kind and beneficent Providence, by which the blessings of life, health and every necessary comfort, have been betion, as a Christian community, of returning our heartfelt thanks to the Supreme Ruler o the Universe for these inestimable blessings

Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the Mayor be and he is hereby ington, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to set apart for that purpose, by public proclamation, the twenty-seventh day of the present month, that we may unite with our fellow-citizens of this happy Union who have adopted that day for the purpose of offering up their tributes of Praise and Thanks.

giving to Almighty God."

Now, in compliance with the above resolu-tion, I hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-seventh of the present month, as a day of general Thanksgiving, to be observed and hon ored in this city by the suspension of all secular business, and by public worship. I also most respectfully recommend to the Pastors of the several churches, as highly appropriate to the purposes of the day, to take up public colns in aid of the suffering poor of our city. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and the seal of the city of Washington, this 22d of November, A. D. 1851. WALTER LENOX, Mayor

STATISTICS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The New York Courier and Enquirer has a correspondent in this place, who has furnished t with the following statistics of Washington

The National Intelligencer circulates 2.088 daily papers, 4,620 tri-weekly, 2,322 weeklytotal, 9.030

The Union, 900 daily, 2,250 tri-weekly, 1,300 weekly-total, 7,450. The Republic, 850 daily, 1,000 tri-weekly

2,200 weekly-total, 4,050. The Southern Press, 212 daily, 2,142, triweekly and semi-weekly, 5,782, weekly-total

The National Era, 14,500 weekly.

The truth-loving correspondent, aforesaid, nystifies the matter, by multiplying the number of copies of the dailies and tri-weeklies and emi-weeklies, severally, by 6, 3, and 2, adding the results to the amount of the weekly circulation, and setting down the whole as so many papers issued per week. Thus, he multiplies the Intelligencer's daily circulation of 2 088 by lies, making 28,710, as the amount of the siring to convey the impression that it has just so many subscribers: when he knows and the figures show that it has precisely 9.030 subscribers. To make the matter worse, after he has marked down the circulation of the Intelligencer as "being 28,710 papers per week," he puts the circulation of the Era at "14.500 papers per week," omitting to state in his staistics that the Era has a weekly circulation alone; so that the figures which represent its circulation, exactly represent the number of its

Suppose, in representing the circulation of the Era, we should multiply its weekly issues by the number of weeks there is in a month, and say its circulation is about 60,000, wha would be thought of our veracity? The fact is now known and acknowledged

subscribers!

on all hands, that the Era has a far larger number of subscribers than any paper in the District of Columbia-5.500 more than the Intelligencer, which has existed here for half a century, and is an organ of one of the large parties of the nation: 7,000 more than the Union, the central organ of the National Democracy: 6.500 more than the Southern Press the central organ of the Southern Secession and 10,500 more than the Republic, the organ of the Administration.

It has been extending its circulation steadily. from the time it was started, averaging each year a larger list than the preceding one. has grown, without any effort to fall in with the current of popular opinion, or any attempt to shape its course according to the dictation of party. It has never enjoyed the benefit of official patronage; never been favored with aided by the exertions of Administration officials; never yielded to the importunities of some of its friends to adopt the credit system, ing no man anything, and suffering its patrons to owe it nothing. Of course, we are gratified with its success

though not vain of it; for it furnishes no evi dence of peculiar tact or ability, but simply of British Power in India, or the wrongs inflicted the fact, that, in the judgment of a large portion of the American people, of all parties, an independent, literary and political newspaper, seat of Government. Whether its claim to the printing of the

Executive Departments shall be recognised or not, concerns the character of the Administration more than it does our interests. Our The opinion of the Attorney General, Mr decides the question in our favor. The Administration claims as its distinguishing merit, that the breakwater against the Oppression of the We shall soon see whether it is equally pre-Old World, contains many just sentiments, to pared to obey the law, without regard to con

taste alike dictate the exclusion of discordant or painful questions.

John Quincy Adams was once introduction by General Waddy Thompson, with an indictment by the Grand Jury of the District, and

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ry mode of s that "the ional Era "the seat o presentasympathy to those of our countrymen who recognise the necessity of maintaining such a of the Pope to interfere with the civil concerns ment, preferring their friendship to all the pat- of such interference with the temporal conministration.

MARCH OF DESPOTISM.

The Pope has lately effected an arrangement ligions but the Catholic are to be excluded from Spain, under severe penalties. He has already prohibited the Bible in Rome, and the American chapel allowed as a matter of special grace to Mr. Cass, on account of some pious deed of his acceptable to the Supreme Pontiff, has been closed. The Neapolitan Government, his ally, crowds its prisons to suffocation with political offenders. In the month of June, eighty-two German works were prohibited by the Russian Government, some of them the same as those stitutionelle Zeitung, of Dresden, 7th ult., says the New York Evening Post, "which publishes Kossuth: a report of a meeting in honor of M. Kossuth, held at Westminster, in England, was seized and suppressed by the police, by order of the Minister of the Interior. The journal states that it gave only an abstract of the proceedings. and expressed no opinion of its own on the subject of the debate, and denies that the matter seized comes under the provision of the law on the authority of which the minister issued

The official Dresden Journal condenses all the reports of the proceedings in Engtand, at Southampton and elsewhere, into half a line, stating that "M. Kossuth had landed" at the above-named port.

The Pope, in his allocution concerning Spain,

"And, therefore, you will perceive that the Catholic religion, with all its rights which it enjoys by its divine institution and the sanction the sacred canons, is so singly as heretofore to flourish and be dominant in that kingdom, that every other worship is altogether removed

Again-"It has also been decreed that all the magistrates of the kingdom shall use their endeavors to insure that due honor, observance, and obedience, shall be shown to the ecclesiastical au-thority and dignity. To this it is added, that the most illustrious Queen and her Government promise to give all assistance by their powerful patronage and protection to the aforesaid bishops, when, in the exercise of their pastoral office, they shall have occasion to restrain the wickedness and audacity of those men principally who impiously seek to pervert the minds of the faithful and corrupt their morals, and when they shall have to scatter and drive away from the flock the detestable and dire plague and ruinous evil of pernicious books."

A similar arrangement has been concluded with Tuscany, and the Pope announces-"It is decreed that the bishops shall have all liberty in fulfilling all those things which per-tain to the sacred ministry, and may exercise censorship over writings and works which treat of things relating to religion; that they may freely apply their espiscopal authority to keep away the faithful from any bad reading what-soever, mischievous whether to faith or morals."

lecture in this city, went into an argument to show that the Catholic church was the decided friend of civil and religious liberty. Archbishop Hughes of New York, disdaining concealment, boldly avows approbation of the Pope's policy. In a letter to the editor of the New York Tribune, just published, he says:

"I am not aware that a Protestant State, such as Sweden, is bound, by way of granting religious liberty, to place Atheism on the same footing as Lutherism. Neither am I of opinion that the Sovereign Pontiff, whose subjects are entirely Catholic and united in belief, is bound every form of Protestantism and Infidelity. As spiritual head of the Catholic church on earth, travel, by opening new lines of railroad, and be is bound to preserve the revelation which has Christ for its author. To encourage opposition to that religion would be to take sides

description of the control of the with the father of lies; and I am sure, sir, that you would hardly expect the Pope to go so far. Besides, as a temporal prince, he knows the horrors of civil war which have desolated other countries are in the countries and the Grand Exhibition in London shows France to be in advance of any other nation. The administration of instice he was "been been accountries are in the countries are in the countries and the Grand Exhibition in London shows France to be in advance of any other nation. The administration of instice he was "been been accountries are in the countries a countries, springing out of the ambitions of religious sects, each struggling for political as-cendency in the State. But besides all this, he

prince and sovereign pontiff. war of European tyrants against the rights of ted to political rights. the People, will excite surprise in no one who has studied its history. The same high func- sented as pacific. Hopes are expressed that tionary sneers at the late revolutions in Europe because they turned up no great man. England is mentioned in cordial terms. The He had some hope of Kossuth, but the incense | Pope still "shows his constant solicitude for the he offered to Anglo-Saxonism, and his fling at happiness of France and the welfare of our the Jesuits, in his speeches in England, have soldiors." Of course; they are the bulwarks of shown him to be rather "the humbug than hero of the 19th century." Such is his language in the letter addressed to Horace Greeley. Here are the sentiments of Kossuth which have drawn down upon him the anathemas of the

"Even Jesuitism, which in latter times has again begun to raise its head, is employed in support of Russia. We are in the neighborhood of a great country, which unfortunately does not enjoy the fruits of sorrowful times and great sufferings. The Jesuit party in France threaten that country with the Cossacks. Even here, in this glorious country, a question connected with this not long ago was agitated as well in public opinion as in Parliament. I know what is convenient to myself ment. I know what is convenient to myself and due to you. I will not enter into that question. I will only state one curious coincident—I am a Protestant. [Applause.] I am a Protestant, not only by birth, but by connection. I am an humble member of a nation, the majority of which is composed of Catholics and it is not the least clays of my nation. the majority of which is composed of Cam-olics, and it is not the least glory of my nation that in all times we have fought and bled for religious liberty—Cotholics as devotedly as Protestants. The rights and freedom of the

religious liberty—Cotholics as devotedly as Protestants. The rights and freedom of the Protestants were always strongly opposed by the house of Hapsburg.

"That house had always in history been closely united with the spirit of Jesuitism, but the freedom of Protestantism had been established by treaties gained by the swords of victorious Hungary. Scarcely had Russia restored the house of Hapsburg by putting its foot on the neck of Hungary, when the first act of that house was to spill noble blood by the hands of the hangman, and its second was to destroy the rights of the Protestant religion in Hungary. The Kings of Hungary, in former times, were always anxious not to allow any meddling of the Court of Rome in temporal affairs of the Catholic Church, and a glorious King, Mathias Corvinus, a Hungarian by birth, once used these words to the Pope: "Your Holiness must remember that we bear two crosses on our ensign, and we will make our crosses pikes before we allow you to mix yourself up with the affairs of our church."

In temperate terms, he exposes the alliance of the Lerit tit. It is a devoted with loud shouts of ironical laughter from the Left. The Presse says:

"According to the Anguaire des Longitudes."

Meantime, as usual, we look for support and in the temporal concerns of nations. Is the newspaper as the Era at the seat of Govern- of Hungary? Then, he must be an advocate ronage in the power of this or any other Ad- cerns of this Republic. If not, why his indignation at Kossuth because he rehearses with pride the noble answer of King Corvinus to the Supreme Pontiff? That the Jesuits have interfered to aid Tyrants against the People, with the Spanish Government, by which all re- is a fact, and even Catholic countries have ometimes sought to exclude them from their bounds. But, the exposure of this fact by Kossuth transforms him in the judgment of an American Prelate from a hero into a humbug! We see now the secret of the hostility man-

Kossuth and European revolutionists. We have already quoted from the Catholic Freeman's Journal of New York, pronounced by Bishop Hughes, in his letter to Horace Greeey, to be a "very good Catholic paper"-and recently excluded from the Papal States. from the Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati. Within a month, five different works published | The Pittsburg Catholic paper joins in with by the firm of Otto Wigaud & Co., Leipzig, have their denunciations, and now we have the Bosbeen seized, and the sale forbidden. The Con- ton Pilot, the Catholic paper of Boston, using such language as the following concerning

> "Just now, he is a very important accession to the Red Republicans in Europe. They are ready for another fight; they have been held in by main force now for a year past, restrained by police and soldiers on one hand, and be their own leaders on the other; for these, an only these, know precisely when the fight will begin. Every country in Europe is undermined by that terrible volcano, the secret societies, whose Supreme Committee sits at London. As yet, nothing has been done, excepting to murder forty or fifty persons, French soldiers, officials, and the like, at Rome; but the general feeling is, that the outbreak may happen at any moment, and that it cannot be postponed longer than to next May. These circu ces will explain the extraordinary activity and vigilance of the European authorities for the last few months. They do not know that the storm is ready to burst, but they know from what quarter. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Kossuth cannot be spared by the Reds. Mazzini is the chief, to Kossuth, though not one of the Supreme Com- think so. mittee, is their best card. His movements will probably be decided after meeting with them,

We very much mistake the character of American Catholics, if the undisguised hatred manifested by their Prelates and Press to the cause of Popular freedom in Europe, and its most devoted champions, do not produce deep dissatisfaction among them, and lead many of them to inquire whether the Pope and his hierarchy be not the most formidable foes that Republicanism has to encounter.

MESSAGE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Message of the President of France, delivered November 4th, is briefer than similar documents in this country.

It congratulates the People on the mainte nance of peace and order, but announces the organization of a secret conspiracy of turbulent men throughout Europe, against existing institutions; meaning the friends of Liberty, who are plotting the overthrow of tyrants. In the greater part of France, ordinary measures have sufficed to secure order, but the state of siege has been extended to the Ardeche, and more recently to the Cher and the Niévre.

The Bishop of Buffalo, who lately delivered a more recently to the Cher and the Niévre. the greater part of France, ordinary measures fact that two hundred and seventy-eight mayors, and one hundred and twenty-three deputy mayors, have been dismissed; one hundred and twenty-six municipal councils, and one hundred and thirty-nine national guards have been dissolved. The finances are in a tolerably favorable condition; and the great increase in exportations shows an increase of industry and production in the country. The increase of deposites in the savings' banks, it is announced. shows an improvement in the condition of the working classes. Much attention has been by improvements in navigable streams. The where prompt and enlightened"-especially ligious sects, each struggling for political ascendency in the State. But besides all this, he hnows that it is a fundamental article of the Protestant religion to believe that he is anti-Christ. Liberty of conscience, therefore, in your sense, would require that the Pope should become directly a party to the introduction of every species of error and impiety, and the overthrow of his own authority, both as temporal prince and sovereign pontiff. is more satisfactory than last year, as now That Jesuitism in America, while it dares to they enjoy perfect tranquillity. It will be recdefend the war of the Pope on religious free- ollected, that within two years the slaves in dom, should become the open apologist of the them have been emancipated, and also admit-

The foreign relations of France are ren peace everywhere will continue to prevail.

ment of the differences on the subject of the frontier of the Pyrences. We have eagerly seized the opportunity of giving to Spain a proof of the sincerity of our feelings towards her by joining England in offering to the Cables of Mudrid the co-operation of our naval forces, in order to oppose the audacious attempt against the island of Cuba. Our Minister at Washington has been instructed to support the claims of the Court of Madrid—claims which have been loyally met and admitted by the Federal Government."

We hope this example of foreign interposition in support of what are alleged to be the just rights of Spain, will not be lost on this Government. The time will soon come, when the Federal Government may be called upon for its interposition at Paris in behalf of jus-

Switzerland has banished the refugees, who, ne says, were abusing her hospitality, and he claims credit for having induced her to take

In temperate terms, he exposes the alliance of the Jesuits with Russian Despotism, and shows that Hungary always resisted the pre-

inscribed; so that, according to that law, there was a 'vile multitude' of 4,540,000 not in-

"After the reading of this message had terminated, M. de Thorigny presented a bill to repeal the principal provisions of the law of May 31, and in particular that which fixes the length of residence at three years. Under the new measure, the period is to be six months. The Minister concluded by asking for urgency on the bill. M. Berryer opposed that course, and, after a short discussion, the Assembly voted against the Ministry by deciding the question of urgency in the

NEW TARIFF MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA. A meeting of the Democratic party of Berks county was held on the 17th inst., for the purpose of urging an alteration of the Tariff upon ifested by the Catholic Press of this country to Iron. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Muhlenberg, assisted by fifteen Vice Presidents and thirty-eight Secretaries. The speakers were Wm. Strong, F. W. Hughes, and H. A. Muhlenberg. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft resolutions. The resolutions ecommending a modification of the Tariff upon Iron as a Democratic measure, and as an act of justice to Pennsylvania, were unanimously adopted.

The result of the recent election in Pennsylvania shows a large increase of the Democratic vote in the Tariff districts. Whether this result was brought about by an understanding that the Democrats would assist in an effort to obtain an increase of the Tariff on Iron, provided the Whigs would assist in electing their candidate, is not apparent, but the above movement of the Democracy of Berks, the "Gibraltar of Democracy," seems to favor such an idea. The Tariff men probably thought it their best policy to conciliate the Democracy by electing Bigler, knowing that the Democrats have a majority in Congress.

Mr. Buchanan's organ, the Pennsylvanian publishes these proceedings in full. J. W. Forney, its editor, is again a candidate for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. It is possible that his favoring the policy of an increase of the Tariff will increase his chances with the Democracy of the Union, but we hardly

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPE COD ASSOCIATION.

The first anniversary of this association was celebrated on the 11th instant. The object of the Cape Cod Association is, to encourage and promote, among all the native-born and descended of Cape Cod, temperance, industry, sincerity, good humor, charity, the social affections and generous sentiments. The 11th of November was chosen as the anniversary of the adoption of the first written Constitution of Government among men, which was framed on board the "May Flower," in the harbor of Provincetown, 1620.

The following is the "Social Compact of our Pilgrim Fathers, signed on board the May Flower in Cape Cod Harbor, 11th of November

"In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread Sovereigne Lord, King James, by the Grace of God of Great Britaine, France and Ireand, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian Faith, and

into a civill body politike, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such juste and equall Lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, offices from time to time, as shall be thought most repet and convenient for the general good of the meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we herevnder subscribed our names. Cape Cod, 11th of November, in the yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King James of England, France and Ireland, 18, and of Scotland 54. Anno Domini, 1620."

[Then follows a list of the names of the "Pil-

grim Fathers," 41 in number.] A graceful letter was sent to the meeting by Hon. Charles Sumner, closing with the following sentiment;

ing sentiment:

"The Demon of Political Strife—If it cannot be exorcised from public affairs, let us at least prevent the evil spirit from taking root at the family hearth, from entering the private circle, or from troubling the charities of life."

IS THE COMPROMISE INVULNERABLE?-The Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle, in remarking on the assertion of the New York Times, that the "finality of the Compromise" would lose to the Whigs the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, rejoices that the number of those who entertain this dangerously mistaken opinion are growing small by degrees, and beautifully less!" It adds: "We agree with the Nashville Banner, that it ought now to be known to all the Whigs of the North, that the Whigs of the South can have no fellowship with those who would set up, in National Convention, the terrible proposition that the Compromise is again an open question."

WEST TROY, November 14, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: I hope the appeal recently made by you through the Era, in behalf of Drayton and Sayres, may not pass unheeded. If the condi-tion of those who pined in the dungeons of Europe (no matter how deeply stained with crime) summoned both the fortune and the ar-duous toil of a Howard to their relief; or if, in our own land, one whose name is worthy of equal honor, following the impulses of her generous and noble heart, has given her best energies to the humane work of mitigating the sufferings of a similar class here, (I mean Miss Dix.) shall there not be found among the readers of the Era a large number who will emulate the examples so nobly set, or at least show that they have with them a common sympathy for those who suffer? Leave casuistry, materials have suffered and "higher law."

thy for those who suffer? Leave casuistry, metaphysical hair-splittings, and "higher law" ethics, to those whose peculiar province it is coldly to speculate and theorize over human suffering—who, graduating guilt by their own standards, shut beyond the pale of human sympathy each and every one who does not conform to their views and endorse their dogmas as the sacred decrees of Heaven.

We are not among those who advocate the policy of enticing slaves to escape. The true philanthropist must look beyond the mere severed relation between master and slave. A sense of justice and humanity must be awakened in the heart of the master, or our work would be but half done, though the fetters were at once stricken from every slave from Maryland to Louisiana.

once stricken from every slave from Maryland to Louisiana.

But I am forgetting or digressing from my subject. It is no part of my purpose here to speculate as to the motives of the unfortunate men whose present condition demands our sympathy. We know not what scenes of suffering might have appealed to their hearts, or what tales of sorrow, past and prospective, might have fallen on their ears. We heard not the appeal which, in the midst of peril and in the face of death, so roused their souls against oppression that they flung themselves into its very jaws for the purpose of delivering its victims. And God forbid that we should coldly turn away from them, now that they are suffering for an act prompted, as we firmly believe, by the generous impulse so characteristic of an American sailor.

But I am perhaps taxing your patience. Let me make a single proposition, and I have done. Our season of annual Thanksgiving is at hand, and probably with a majority of the readers of

Louis Napoleon is daily presenting the Paris press as a public nuisance. The American People presented Mr. Waddy Thompson, as anything but a wise man, and they have already indicted Louis Napoleon, and not a free press, as a public nuisance. The insignificance of the said correspondent will save him from a similar indictment.

1844 there were 10,736,746 persons paying the presented Mr. Waddy Thompson, as an apublic nuisance. The American poral concerns; meantime, giving full credit ordinary taxes. According to the terms of the leads, when seated around your tables, whethers sumptuously or sparingly spread, at there I find the same system of political persection is carried on as in the capital, with unconsequently not inscribed, from various causes, and composing the vile multitude, is 1,324,000. According to the terms of the law of May be made glad, and the blessing of those whose Thanksgiving is contributions be somewhat liberal, the wires and composing the terms of the Neapolitan provinces, and to visit some of the Neapolitan provinces, and there I find the same system of political persection is carried on as in the capital, with unconsequently not inscribed, from various causes, and composing the vile multitude, is 1,324,000. According to the terms of the same system of political persection is carried on as in the capital, with unconsequently not inscribed, from various causes, and composing the vile multitude, is 1,324,000. According to the terms of the leaves. According to the terms of the same system of political persection is carried on as in the capital, with unconsequently not inscribed, from various causes, and composing the vile multitude, is 1,324,000. According to the terms of the same sumptuously or sparingly spread, at there I find the same system of political processis, and scarcely in the view of the Neapolitan provinces, and to visit some of the Neapolita who are needy may rest upon your making your Thanksgiving thrice blessed to yourselves. Send in your contributions, then, to Doctor Bailey. If bank notes are not plenty, post office stamps will be just as current. What

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

Bailey. If bank notes the state of the stamps will be just as current. What think you of it, Doctor? Give us your opinion.

Vous for the sufferers, J. M. E. As the suggestion of our benevolent correspondent may be adopted in many cases, we advise that all contributions be sent to Lewis Tappan, New York. This will be preferable on many accounts.—Ed. Era.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Ryrie, arrived at New York on Wednesday Ryrie, arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th, bringing a week's later intelligence from Europe, the advices from Livpool coming down to the 8th instant. The intelligence in general is of considerable interest; its two leading features are the message of the French President and another remarkable speech of M. Kossuth. The latter speech was delivered in Copenhagen Fields, London, be-fore about twenty thousand people, who march-ed to the place from Russell Square with music

and banners.
First came the Hungarian colors, with the motto, "Welcome Kossuh." Then followed a green ground, carried by four or five men, bearing on it the inscription, "There's no obstacle for him that wills." This was followed by the Turkish flag, after which came in successive the way of Facility of F cession the union jack of England and the stripes and stars of the United States; and following later in the procession a large silk banner, having on it the words, "Kossuth and Mazzini—Italy and Hungary;" and another, a Mazzini—Italy and Hungary;" and another, a blood-red flag, with an inscription in Italian, "The Democratic Republic of Italy and fraternity of the people." A sort of gallows was also carried in the procession, from which was suspended a number of copies of the *Times* newspaper, and a placard inscribed, "The *Times* and Hayrana, burn them both." d Haynau—burn them both.' At the place of rendezvous M. Kossuth was

received with the most deafening and enthusi-

astic cheering.

M. Kossuth then came ferward to address tary cloak, and looked as if rapidly recovering reat enthusiasm, though heard by only a part f the crowd. After the speech, the people

f the President was read. The minister afterwards read a projet of a ing the electoral law of the 15th March, 1849. In virtue of the new law, all citizens twentyone years of age, and having resided six months in the commune, are declared electors. The military men are to vote in the commune where vorship recognised by the State are to exerise their electoral right in the commune where they exercise their functions, whatever may be the period of their residence.

The minister, in conclusion, demanded "ur-

ortance, and gives them a precedence of dis-

the organic law of the Council of State, have to be referred to the examination of this body, the slowness of whose labors is well known.

Belgium.—The King opened the ordinary session of the Chamber at Brussels on the 10th

solidity of its institutions and the excellent spirit of its inhabitants, which recommend Belgium to the esteem of other nations,

Switzerland.—The general elections for the Federal Assembly of Switzerland have taken place. In general, there will be but little change in the ensemble of the political opinions of the Assembly. German Switzerland has re-elected almost all the members of the previous Assembly. Lucerne has chosen two conservatives. Berne, out of 23 deputies, has elected 15 radicals, and only eight conservatives. The latter have been chosen by the districts of Berne city and the Jura. In some parts of the country, not more than one-fifth of the electors voted. In the capton of Neufchatel the opposition party abstained from voting. Geneva has returned her old deputies. In the canton of Vaud the radicals have met with a converful demonstration will be made. I notice canton of Vaud the radicals have met with a complete check. With the exception of one of their party, who has been re-elected, the choice has fallen on conservatives. M. Eytel, who is at the head of the radical party, was thrown out. A majority of the conservatives had been The lecture season has commenced in good

out. A majority of the conservatives had been generally expected, and the result of the elecions has naturally caused some emotion in the governmental party. The new Federal As-embly will meet on the 1st December to elect he General Government. All the old members of this Government have been elected to the Federal Assembly. Not more than one-third of those returned belonged to the conservative party.

Austria.—The demonstrations in England

favor of Kossuth have created a great im-

in favor of Kossuth have created a great impression both in the Government and people of Austria. No press, however, dares publish any of the speeches of Kossuth, and no independent expression is ventured upon.

Hungary.—The correspondent of the Times in Austria says: "The Hungarian party is daily gaining strength and courage, and the Pesti Naplo, the organ of the old conservatives, frankly declares that "the maintenance of Hungary as a State in the political organization Hungary as a State in the political organization of the Austrian Empire is necessary." It is added that this must not be misunderstood. Hungary makes no claim to an independent politi-cal existence, as this would be opposed to the unity of the Empire," but it requires "an inde-pendent internal Government, the maintenance f its own judicial system in civil matters, and the independent administration of its own af-

There is considerable excitement among the South Sclavonic races, The Reichs Zeitung shows that there is a considerable if not alarmshows that there is a considerable if not alarming discontent among the Croats and Servians. Complaints of the distress of the citizens and peasantry, and of the increasing rise in the price of provisions, are loud. The ignorant country people are besides stimulated to resistance against the authorities, and many lives have been lost in their conflicts with the gendances. The "fiscales" or adventor are confidenced as the confidence of the c darmes. The "fiscals," or advocates, are supposed to be the principal agitators. The sovereign's return is looked forward to with great impatience, as it daily becomes more evident that the welfare of the Empire urgently requires that the present provisional state of things should cease. No one appears to have the most distant idea how this turmoil will

Government vengeance. The courts up to this day are occupied with political process, the prisons are crowded, and every description of illegality and cruelty is practiced by the officials. Judges are removed whenever they are inclined to exercise the sacred office of incitive the political graphs. are inclined to exercise the sacred office of justice, the paid spy is called as witness, and constitutional opinion continually condemned to the galleys. Political feeling is elicited through the medium of confidence, and he who would obtain a Government appointment must ruin his neighbor. A more awful system of immorality it would be difficult to imagine in a Christian country. The very worst examples of humanity are chosen to exercise the will of the most corrupt Government in Europe."

Spain.—Spain is already beginning to feel the effects of the power given to the clergy. The Gazette of the 29th October contains the following royal order: "On account of the

following royal order: "On account of the anti-social and irreligious character of the periodical published under the title of the Europa, the Queen has been pleased to order, in accordance with the opinion of the Council of Ministers, that the said periodical be suppressed. (Signed) BERTRAN DE LIS." The royal order was given, we are informed, somewhat reluctantly, in purstance of the urgent demand of the Pope's nuncio, Monsignor Bru-nelli, whose attention had been called by the motto, "Welcome Kossuth." Then followed a large banner, also with the red, white, and green ground, carried by four or five men, bearing on it the inscription, "There's no obstacle for him that wills." This was followed by the Turkish flag, after which came in sucheretical doctrines.

Every journal, except the ministerial Orden,

which keeps silent on the subject, condemns in the strongest terms the arbitrary acts of the Ministry in suppressing the evening paper, the Europa. They rightly suppose that the meas-Europa. They rightly suppose that the measure is but the beginning of a razzia upon the public press. The Nation concludes a very effective article on the subject with the parting words of the gladiator, "Casar, morituri te

BOSTON, November 22d, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: We find, just at present, enough excitement to keep the mind in a healthy state, in nearly all the departments of society. In the vast assemblage. He was dressed in a close-fitting black velvet frock-coat and a milithe political world the commotion is still pretty ent, and there is no prospect of any calm tary cloak, and looked as it rapidly recovering the form his recent indisposition. Mr. Thornton Hunt accompanied him on the platform, and till after Monday next, when the final trial for the election of Representatives takes place. These elections will decide the character of the House, and consequently of the Senate and the State Government for the ensuing year. There have nearly 120 towns which to elect at a large number of the most distinguished perare nearly 120 towns which failed to elect at the former trials, and which will make another quietly dispersed.

France.—The National Assembly was again opened on the 4th instant. M. Dupin was relected President, and M. Bedau, Daru, and Benoits d'Azy, Vice Presidents. The message all seem confident of success; but alas, for the basis on which political convictions are generally grounded! At present, the Whig majority in the Monday. if the towns yet to elect come in as last year, the Coalitionists will have a very decided maaw, proposing the complete abrogation of the aw of the 31st of May, 1850, and re-establish-jority. The thick of the battle seems to be just now in the city of Lowell, where the Co at the first trial; but owing to some error returning the votes from one ward, the Mayor and Aldermen decided the election as void, and they were born and drew the conscription.

Ordered a new one, though the error had been Public functionaries and ministers of religious properly corrected within the time allowed by As to the "moral of the election" so far as

the popular vote is concerned, we hardly know now to read it. It certainly cannot be a Web-The minister, in conclusion, demanded "urgency" for this measure, which is the customary preliminary for the measures of most importance, and gives them a precedence of dispoint of its policy, but the rejection of the bill in its first stage. This is the prologue to endless delay. The bill will now, according to the organic law of the Council of State, have to be referred to the examination of this body, affinities with the service of Southern taskmasters or Northern money power—the Whigs find themselves in a minority of more than eight thousand votes! Another fact is also ininstant with a speech congratulating the Chambers on the prosperous and tranquil situ
Massachusetts; and many, by the utmost vioation of the country, as showing at once the solidity of its institutions and the excellent spirit of its inhabitants, which recommend Bel-State election," to support men and measures

earnest, and the several associations are furnishing a bill of fare seldom equalled among us. The Mercantile presents the names of H. W. Beecher, P. Benjamin, J. P. Hale, Whipple, and others scarcely less distinguished; while the Lowell Institute gives us the names of Dr. Dewey, Henry Giles, Prof. Felton, &c. The

mechanics' apprentices are also in the field, and will not be far behind their rivals.

Last evening I listened to Dr. Dewey's lecture on the "Problem of Human Destiny," considered in its bearings on human life and wel-fare. The Doctor has attained among us an un-fortunate notoriety (quite independent of his character as a lecturer) as a man so very loyal to human law, that in obedience to its demands he would cheerfully consign his own mother to perpetual bondage! From such a man we were not expecting to hear a very liberal ex-pression of reformatory sentiments—still, in the main, we found little to condemn, as the subject main, we found little to condemn, as the subject was mostly speculative, and of little practical consequence. The topics of last evening were Polytheism, Despotism, War, Slavery, and the prevalence and ministry of error in general, with their influence on human destiny.

Doubtless, some of our divines would have the statement of the theological postument.

taken exceptions to the theological sentiments which lay at the base of his theories; he attributing to ignorance and intellectual weakness, what others place to the account of moral derangement and perversion. Still the result may rangement and perversion. Still the result may be the same in either case. After some very lucid introductory remarks respecting man's freedom and his imperfection—freedom being necessary, else he could not be man; imperfection, otherwise he would be God—he laid down the three following propositions, as preparatory to a discussion of the uses of Polytheism, Despotism, War, and Slavery: 1st. That these conditions of humanity, bad as they are in themselves, were still better than none; 2d. They were the hest that mankind could have under their existing circumstances; and 3d. They have ministing circumstances; and 3d. They have min-istered to the advantage and happiness of humanity.

I have no time or room to follow out the dis-

things should cease. No one appears to have the most distant idea how this turmoil will end, but all parties are so highly discontented that Austria is at present held together by the military power alone.

The Times correspondent proceeds as follows:

"The ministerial organs make mention of a note which had recently been received from Lord Palmerston. The British Secretary of State informs Prince Schwarzenberg that the Government has nothing whatever to do with the noisy demonstration in favor of Kossuth, and adds that measures will probably be taken to bring them to a speedy end. It appears to

midst, producing as great an excitement as ever. But you will hear all these from other ever. But you will near an access and to much better purpose.

G. M. S.

Yours, truly, AN APOLOGY.

Owing to an outrageous act of delinquency somewhere on the line of railroad from here to Philadelphia, we did not receive our usual supply of paper from the latter place. The ult is, that a part of our edition this week is printed on inferior paper. The delays to which freight is subjected on the line between this place and Philadelphia are disgraceful.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24, 1851. In the United States Circuit Court this morn ing, at 11 o'clock, Judges Grier and Kane presiding, Castner Hanaway, white man, a Quaker, was placed on trial for alleged treason, growing out of the Christiana outbreak, in growing out of the Christiana outbreak, which Mr. Gorsuch was killed, and his nepher demand of the Pope's nuncio, and demand demands of the Pope's nuncio, and demands of the Pope's nuncio, and demands of the Pope's nuncion, and demands of the Pope's nuncion of the Pop and Hon. James Cooper. The counsel for Han-away are John M. Reed, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, John S. Lewis, and Theodore Cuyler. The list of jurors was called, and eighty-one an swered to their names. Judge Grier said he would compel the attendance of jurors by fining each absentee \$100. After some preliminary business, excusing jurors, &c., the Court adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the jury will be empannelled.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at Hal ifax, November 24, bringing dates from Liver-pool to Saturday, the 15th instant, three days later than those brought by the steamer At-

England.—Kossuth continues his triumphant progress, everywhere receiving unprecedented demonstrations of admiration and af

sonages.

France.—The second reading of the new electoral law took place in the National As sembly, on Thursday, the 13th, and it was lost by a majority of 27.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Ministry. everything remained tranquil, and no extreme agitation was likely to be attempted by the ountain until near the time of the general election, when the strength of parties will be

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—The flour market was firm, and per barrel—the advance being chiefly on the better brands. Western canal was quoted at 19 to 20s. Wheat was also in a more active quest, and exhibits an advance of 1d. per sheld with more firmness, but there is no actual change to notice in quotations; mixed was selling at 25s. 6d. to 26s.; yellow, 26s to

58. 6d.

Provisions.—The provision market has ruled remedy has been tried and failed dull, and the week's transactions have been comparatively limited, with only a moderate demand on the part of buyers. There is no cussion before any other business. The proposition for urgency was holy opposed, and negatived on a division.

The Assembly's vote, by which urgency for the new electoral bill was rejected, implies not only a defeat of the ministry on the cardinal Massachusetts are uncompromisingly opposed.

That the large majority of the voters of only a defeat of the ministry on the cardinal massachusetts are uncompromisingly opposed.

The Assembly's vote, by which urgency for the new electoral bill was rejected, implies not only a defeat of the ministry on the cardinal more than either of the other parties. But though we cannot discern plainly all the signs of the times in this election, yet there are certain facts which stand out with a most significant prominence, so that he who runs may the new electoral bill was rejected, implies not of the times in this election, yet there are certain facts which stand out with a most significant prominence, so that he who runs may the new electoral bill was rejected, implies not of the stand out with a most significant prominence, so that he who runs may the new electoral bill was rejected, implies not of the times in this election, yet there are certain facts which stand out with a most significant prominence, so that he who runs may the new electoral bill was rejected, implies not of the times in this election, yet there are certain facts which stand out with a most significant prominence, so that he who runs may read the large majority of the voters of without a reduction. Hams are quiet. Bacon is still scarce and wanted. Lard is dull and the superior of the signs of the wild Cherry free as one of Nature's own of the signs of the wild Cherry free as one of Nature's own of the man of the part of buyers. There is no actual change to notice in prices from those demand on the part of buyers. There is no actual change to notice in prices from those demand on the part of buyers. There is no actual change to noti tending downward. It is dull at 45s. Shoulders sell slowly. Cheese dull and declining. Tallow continues to recede.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.-Mayor Kingsland, of New York, has received a letter from Kossuth, by the Atlantic, in which he states that he will be unable to leave for America in the steamer Washington, which sails on the 14th and will therefore delay his departure until the sailing of the Humboldt, on the 20th inst. He may therefore certainly be looked for about the 2d of December.

TRIAL OF MR. THRASHER,-Mr. Thrasher, t Havana, has been tried and found guilty of treason, and sentenced to eight years in the hain gang, and would be sent to Spain. He is in good spirits, and anticipates a reversal of his sentence. Mr. Owen, the American Consul, was present during the trial, and has been using his endeavors to obtain from the Captain General Mr. Thrasher's release, without effect.

ROSTON NOVEMBER 24. 12 P. M.—Return from 55 towns show the election of 35 Coalition-ists, 21 Whigs, and 27 no choice. The chances are that the Coalitionists will have a small majority in the Legislature, thus securing the reection of Gov. Boutwell. 21 towns remain t

e heard from. Vermont.—The bill repealing our habeas sorpus act of last session has just been rejected in the House, one hundred and thirty-two to fiftyfive, in spite of lamentations here and elsewhere.

Cor. New York Tribune of the 18th.

THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES VS. ROBERT Morris, the colored lawyer of Boston, inlieted for abetting in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, terminated on the 12th inst., the United States District Court, by a sealed verdict of not guilty.

LOUSIANA ELECTIONS.—In the 4th Congres-

Judge Moore, Whig, is elected by a small majority over Morse, Opposition, the present incumbent. This makes the result 2 Whigs and 1 Opposition—a Whig gain of 1 It is also generally thought that Bordelan, Whig, is elected

There are now deposited at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Mass., no less than seven hundred cannon, costing \$200,000. What can the "Higher Law" do against such a force? And then, again, what can these cannon avail against the higher law?"—Independent.

And then, again, what can these cannon avail against the higher law?"—Independent.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Benjamin Forstth died at his residence in Mifflin township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of October, in the fiftieth year of his age. The disease was dysentery of an aggravated nature, which at the very onset dispelled all hope of recovery. A widowed wife and many sons and daughters mourn a loss which is not only great, but irreparable. The deceased knew that his time on earth was fast drawing to a close. He believed beyond all doubt that he was a probationer here, and that it remained for him to close the eye in death, to go hence to the judgment seat of Christ, to give an account of the deeds done in the body, and to reap of that which he had sown. He appeared to be calm and untroubled when he spoke of death. He did not hesitatingly or tremblingly stand on the bank of the brook which keeps the believer from the fruition of God, when he is firmly persuaded that he has an inheritance and mansion in glory.

His seat in the house of God at the appointed tion of God, when he is firmly persuaded that he has an inheritance and mansion in glory. His seat in the house of God at the appointed hour of service was seldom vacant. He loved the ordinary services of the sancaiary. He failed to perform some of the duties demanded of, and to enjoy some of the privileges conferred upon, the true followers of Jesus Christ; yet he was wont to be a solemn spectator of the scene when they with whom he sat around the table of the Lord in former years, still from time to time felt the love of Jesus constraining them to still more strongly bent to brutishness. Slate noisy demonstration in favor of Kossuth, and adds that measures will probably be taken to bring them to a speedy end. It appears to me that all mention of this communication should have been avoided; but this Government has gone still further, for its organs have made remarks on Lord Palmerston's policy, which are by no means calculated to diminish the misunderstanding already existing between the two Governments."

Still more strongly bent to brutishness. Slate of the Lord in former years, still from time to time felt the love of Jesus constraining them to do, in remembrance of him, even as he had do, in remembrance of him, even as he had only be done by coercion, &c. However this may be, we are not prepared to state; but, as the speaker himself admitted, the agency certain which are by no means calculated to diminish the misunderstanding already existing between the two Governments."

The Doctor's elecution is very good, his voice strong and pleasant, and his utterance clear and distinct. But his gesticulation, and in in IsaAc M. BASSETT.

fireside—thus far felt constantly there—felt more evidently there when evening shades pre-vail—felt most of all there, when the hour arrives at which, as a priest ministering at his own altar, he was wont to offer up the evening sacrifice of thanksgiving, adoration, and praise.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Baltimore, November 24, 1851. Beef Cattle .- Sales from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof-equal to \$5 a 6.75 nett and averaging \$3 gross.

Hogs.—A good supply. Live hogs at \$6.25

per 100 lbs.

Flour and Meal.—Active. Sales of 500 bbls. Howard Street brands at \$3.75, and 800 do. at \$3.81¼, closing firm on change at the last-named figures. A fair demand for City Mills. 1,000 bbls. at \$3.68¾, and 1,800 do. at \$3.75. Rye flour, \$3.68 a \$3.70. Corn meal, \$3.18 a

Grain and Seeds.—Ordinary to good red wheat at 67 a 74 cents; good to prime do., 74 a 77 cents; white wheat, fair qualities, 79 a 83 cents; and very prime, such as is suitable for family flour, 87 a 92 cents. Old white and yellow corn, 54 a 56 cents; new white do., in shipping order, 53 a 54 cents; and yellow do. 54 a 55 cents. Rye, 70 cents. Oats, 30 a 36 cents. Sales of clover seed at \$4.94 a \$5.18 per bushel. Flax seed, \$1.14. Timothy, \$2.75 per

bushel.

Provisions.—A steady demand for bacon.
Shoulders, 9½ a 9% cents; sides, 9½ a 10; and hams, 10 a 11½ cents per lb. Mess pork, old, \$16; and new do., \$17. Prime old, \$14; new is held at \$15. Mess beef held at \$13; No. 1 old, \$10; new do., \$11. Lard quiet at 8½ a 8¾ cents in bbls., and 9½ a 10 cents per lb. in kegs. Butter is steady; sales in barrels at 9½ a 10 cents, and kegs, 11 a 12½ cents. Western cheese, 7 a 9½ cents per lb.

Wool.—A steady demand. Sales of com-

mon unwashed at 17 a 18 cents; washed do., 25 a 28 cents per lb.

Whisky.—Not much doing. Sales in hhds. at 21 cents, and in bbls. at 22 cents per gallon.

Sales of 14,000 barrels of flour at \$3.87 1-2 a \$3.94 for State brands, and \$4.06 a \$4.1834 for Southern. Rye flour, \$3.25. Corn meal, \$3.25 a \$3.31½. Wheat active, at better prices: 4,000 bushels Genesee at 98 a 100c.; 8,000 Michigan white at 90c.; 10,000 Canadian Wheat active, at better at 88c.; 4,000 Southern at 92c.; and 19,000 Upper Lake, red, at 70c. Corn is firmer. Sales of 40,000 bushels mixed at 61c.; Rye, 69 n 70c.; Oats, 48c. Pork is more active. Sales of new mess at \$15, and prime at \$13.50. Beef, \$4.50 a \$8 for mess, and \$450 a \$5 for prime. of lard at 8 a 81/4c.

THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.

TERMS.—The Genius of Liberty is published monthy for \$1 per year, in advance.

CLUBS.—Six copies for \$5; ten copies for 8; and

twenty copies for \$15. COMMUNICATIONS AND MONEYS must be directed

o the "Genius of Liberty, Cincinnati, Ohio, Box No. The Editor's office is No. 18 Main street.

LATEST NEWS FROM CANADA.

From the Montreal Gazette. Our readers will have observed the frequent notices which have appeared in our advertising columns, of the ben-

rices have again advanced an average of 6d. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

and may be thought to be mere catchpenny notices, for the puest, and exhibits an advance of 1d. per and may be enough to be mere calculation, in the lishel, with considerable sales. Indian corn purpose of drawing attention to a quack medicine. Such, held with more firmness, but there is no act-however, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is not. We can diseases of the nature of those above mentioned, whenever we have known it resorted to, and that when every other

> From the New York Evening Mirror ry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take."
> We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from hav-

ing witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect. bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the ou

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia now prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents throughout

the country.
For sale also by— R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C. CANBY & CO., Baltimore.
FREDERICK BROWN, Philadelphia.

LOCAL and travelling Agents to canvass for a Fire and a Life insurance Companies throughout the different towns and counties of Ohio, Kentucky, indiana, and Illinois. Address post paid, Box No. 902, Cincinnat. Nov. 27—3t SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

SUMPFER'S OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

The state of state

old. Samples can be sent by mail when desired. SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

Having made arrangements w th Mr. Sumpter for the sale of plants from his extensive nurseries, I am prepared to contract for any number of Osage Orange Sprouts, to be delivered early in the apring. The plants are one year old, in a thrifty condition, and will be securely packed for transportation to any part of the Union.

Price, §6 per thousand, withoutextra charge for packages, or for drayage at Cincinnati.

Full information as to the time of planting, the mode of cultivation, the quantity of seel or number of plants required for a given length of hedge, &c, will be furnished by addressing

Wholesale Druggist, and Agent for the sale of Nov. 27—eo Landreth's Garden Seeds, Cincinnati, O.

GAZETTE OF THE UNION AND GOLDEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REMEMBERED MUSIC.

There is a strain I used to love. A strain of merry music sweet, For in my heart its melody With Hope and Joy were wont to meet; And, oh! the music of my soul Awoke to rapture with its spell, As kindred things of sight and sound Together wake-together dwell.

Full many long and changeful years Have gloomed and brightened o'er my head, Since last that joyful music rang Sweet time to dreams, now dimmed and fled; And sorrow's tears and wild remorse Have bathed and wrung those tender chord Whose sweet vibrations once informed

My soul with joy like angels' words To-night the old familiar touch

Awoke those tones so long had slept: But, oh! my heart-my trembling heart! So sad it was, I could have wept! Darkness and sorrow, and regret, Rushed in the path of joy and light As on the hills where broke the morn, The shades came down of storm and night.

I thought my heart was steeled and cold, And all its wildest throbs were gone; I thought I could have smiled to mask Those sorrows which my soul hath known; But, oh! to-night, one moment proved The deathless power the past retains, As when a dreaming captive wakes,

Roused by the clanking of his chains

EDWARD D. HOWARD. Cleveland, August, 1851.

CHRISTIANA INDICTMENT.

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of —— sessions, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, 88. The Grand Inquest of the United States o America, inquiring for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on their oaths and affirmations respectively do present that —, yeoman, of the District aforesaid, owing allegiance to the United States of America, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the said United States to disturb, and to prevent the execution of the laws thereof within the same, to wit, a law of the said United States, entitled An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and also a law of the said United States, entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the act entitled An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February twelfth, one thousand ndred and ninety-three," which latter supplementary act was approved September eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, on the eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the County of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania and District aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court wickedly and traitorously did intend to levy war against the said United States within the

And to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous intention of him, the said he, the said -, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, in the State, District, and County aforesaid, and within the jurisdic tion of this Court, with a great multitude of persons, whose names to this Inquest are as yet unknown, to a great number, to wit, to the number of one hundred persons and upwards armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully and traitorously as sembled, did traitorously assemble and combine against the United States, and then and there with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously, and with the wicked and traitorous intention to oppose and prevent, by means of intimilaws of the United States within the same, did array and dispose themselves in a warlike and hostile manner against the said United States. and then and there, with force and arms, in pursuance of such their traitorous intention, he, the said ———, with the said person so as aforesaid, wickedly and traitorously did levy

war against the United States.

And further to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous intention of him the saidand in pursuance and in execution of the said wicked and traitorous combination to oppose, resist, and prevent the said laws of the United States from being carried into execution, he the said - afterwards, to wit, on the day and year first aforesaid, in the State, District and County aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, with the said persons whose names to this Inquest are as yet unknown, did wickedly and traitorously assemble against the said United States, with the avowed intention, by force of arms and intimidation, to preven he execution of the said laws of the said United States within the same; and in pursuance and execution of such their wicked and traitorous combination, he, the said ————, then and there, with force and arms, with the said persons to a great number, to wit, the number of one huned persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully and traitorously assembled, did wickedly knowingly, and traitorously resist and oppose one Henry H. Kline, an officer duly appointed by Edward D. Ingraham, Esquire, a Commissioner duly appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the said District, n the execution of the duty of the office of the said Kline, he, the said Kline, being appointed by the said Edward D. Ingraham, Esquire, by writing under his hand, to execute warrants and other process issued by him, the said Ingraham, sioner under the said laws of the United States and then and there, with force and arms, with the said great multitude of persons, so as aforesaid unlawfully and traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in manner as aforesaid, he the said ——, wickedly and traitorously did oppose and resist, and prevent the said Kline from executing the lawful process to him directed and delivered by the said Commissioner, against sundry persons, then residents of said county, who had been legally charged before the said Commissioner as being persons held to service or labor in the State of Maryland, and owing such, under the laws of the said State of Maryern District of Pennsylvania; which process, duly issued by the said Commissioner, the said Kline then and there had in his possession, and

And further to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous intention of him, the said and in further pursuance and in execution of the said wicked and traitorous combination oppose, resist, and prevent the execution of the said laws of the said United States, in the State and District aforesaid, he, the said terwards, to wit, on the day and year first aforesaid, in the State, County, and District afore-said, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with the said persons whose names to the Grand Inquest aforesaid are as yet unknown, did wickedly and traitorously assemble against the said United States, with the avowed intention, by means of force and intimidation, to prevent the execution of the said laws of the United States in the State and district force said; and in pursuance and execution of such their wicked and traitorous combination and intention, then and there, in the State, District, and County aforesaid, and within the jurisdie tion of this Court, with force and arms, with a say, with guns, swords, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully and traitorously assembled, he, the said Henry H. Kline, he, the said Kline, being an officer appointed, by

virtue of lawful process against them issued by the sail Commissioner, they being legally charged with being persons held to service or labor in the State of Maryland, and owing such service or labor to a certain Edward Gorsuch, under the laws of the said State of Maryland, who had escaped therefrom into the said District; and so the Grand Inquest aforesaid, upon their caths and affirmations aforesaid, do say, that he the said ———, as much as in him lay, did then and there, in pursuance and in execution of the said wicked and traitorous combination and intention, wickedly and traitorously, by means of force and intimidation, prevent the execution of the said laws of the United States, in the said State and District. And further to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous intention of him, the said -

and in pursuance and in execution of the said wicked and traitorous combination to oppose, resist, and prevent the said laws of the United States from being carried into execution, he, the said _____, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year first aforesaid, and on divers other days, both before and afterwards, in the State and district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with the said persons to this Inquest as yet unknown, maliciously and trai-torously did meet, conspire, consult, and agree among themselves, further to oppose, resist, and prevent, by means of force and intimida-

tion, the execution of the said laws herein And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect the said traitorous intention of him, the said ——, and in pursuance and execution of the said wicked and traitorous combination to oppose and resist the said laws of the United from being carried into execution, in the State and District aforesaid, he, the said ____, together with the other persons whose

names are to this Inquest as yet unknown, on the day and year first aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before and after, at the District aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, with force and arms maliciously and traitorously did prepare and compose, and did then and there maliciously and traitororously cause and procure to be prepared and composed, divers books, pamphlets, letters, declarations, resolutions, addresses, papers, and writings, and did then and there maliciously and traitorously publish and disperse, and cause to be published and dispersed divers other books, pamphlets, letters, declarations, resolutions, addresses, papers, and writings, the said books, pamphlets, letters, declarations, resolutions, addresses, papers, and writings, so respectively prepared, composed, published and dispersed, as last aforesaid, containing therein, amongst other things, incitements, encouragements, and exhortations, to move, induce, and persuade persons held to service in any of the United States, by the laws thereof, who had escaped into the said District, as well as other persons, citizens of said District, to resist, op-spose, and prevent, by violence and intimidation, the execution of the said laws, and also containing therein instructions and directions how and upon what occasion the traitorous purposes last aforesaid should and might be carried into effect contrary to the form of the et of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

United States.
Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

MR. WALKER'S SPEECH AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Lord Dadley Stuart spoke, saying he rejoiced that England, Turkey, and the United States, had been associated in the great work of Kossuth's liberation. He could not help eeling proud of his position on the present oc-asion. On one side of him was a man who casion. On one side of him was a much had been Governor of Hungary, and who, he hoped, would soon be Governor again; and, by of liberty, because without liberty there is a remarkable coincidence, on his other side lasting social order. It is indispensable that was a man [Mr. R. J. Walker] who was likely every man should in full security enjoy the

States. [Loud cheers.]
Rev. Mr. Wyld proposed, "The Constitutional Governments of England and the United The Hon. Robert J. Walker responded. He The Hon. Robert J. Walker responded. He said he rejoiced in the privilege of speaking in the town of Southampton, endeared as it was to Americans by its reception of Kossuth. As an American, he felt no miserable jealousy that Kossuth had first landed on British soil, nor would any such jealousy be entertained by his countrymen. That was due to a country which had extend itself see much for his library in the destines of the world, but had exerted itself so much for his liberation.

Most of the great fundamental principles of the
free Government of England were embodied in
the Constitution of the United States; and he would declare his conviction, that if their municipal institutions were overthrown, the result would be anarchy or despotism. That a reoublic was not, under all circumstances, favorable to freedom, was shown by the example of a neighboring land, where half a million bayonets were employed to sustain the Government against the people. The Americans had never indulged in the visions which had dazzled so many in Europe. They had never supposed that laborers would be benefited by the destruction of that capital without which wages could not be paid. [Hear, hear.] He was delighted to hear their illustrious friend allude free trade. The United States struck off half the shackles from commerce, and, God be thanked, intended to strike off all the rest. [Cheers.] The people of the United States had always maintained, as their able representative at that port had set forth in an address which he had read with peculiar pleasure, the doc-trine of non-intervention. It is but a few years since they were an infant State; they were now probably approaching manhood, and they still held sacred the doctrine that no Government had any right to interfere in the domestic affair of another country. [Hear, hear.] If the people of other countries desired to wear the chains of despot, let them draw the shackles around their limbs, but if they desired freedom, let no despotic power be permitted to impose shackles upon them. They were in favor, then, of the doctrine of non-intervention, and hoped that every nation in the world would establish for itself whatever institutions it might think best calculated to promote its material and other interests. nterests. Nor were the American propagandists, except so far as propagandism might arise from the success of their own example. But he desired now to endorse the sentiment of the American Consul—and the people of America would be ready to endorse it too—that whilst they were opposed to any intervention in the concerns of other countries, the time might come when, if despots should combine to over-throw the liberties of any nation, the people of the United States would be prepared to unite with their ancestors. [Loud cheers, amidst which Kossuth rose and gratefully acknowledged the tone of the speaker's remarks.] These islands were, from their remarkable insular was then and there proceeding to execute as by law he was bound to do; and so the Grand Inquest, upon their respective oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do say, that the said position, a sort of breakwater of liberty between the American and the European continents, and the Americans felt that if the surges of wickedly and traitorously did prevent, by means of force and intimidation, the execution of the and the Americans felt that if the surges of despotism were ever to break on their own shore, they must first overwhelm this country. [Hear, hear.] If, then, this alliance of despots, headed by Russia, which was the soul and body of the whole, [hear, hear.] should attempt to make war upon free Governments; if it should intimate to England, as it did to Hungary. that it must give up its free institutions; if it should say to England, "Abandon your Queen, give up your throne, give up your parliament, give up your trial by jury, give up your habeas corpus, give up all those great fundamental principles which mark you as a free people;" if these tyrannous demands should ever be made, and said laws of the United States in the said State tyrannous demands should eve be made, and the people of England should say to their relathe people of England should say to their relatives—for they felt that they were related to them in blood and in language, and by a thousand endearing recollections of the glories of the past, [cheers] and they would be related, too, as he believed, looking at those two flags, (pointing to the flags of the two nations in the room,) by thestill brighter glories of the future—and if this country should ever say to the United States, "The time is come when the great conflict must commence between the principles of despotism and those of liberty"—a conflict which he believed was close at hand—[hear, hear]—there were millions of his countrymen

writing under the hand of the said Edward | Was not the ocean theirs? Did not their comwriting under the hand of the said Edward D. Ingratam, Esquire, a Commissioner under said laws to execute warrants and other process, issued by the said Commissioner in the performance of his duties as such; and he, the said —, did then and there, traitorously with force and arms, against the will of the said Kline, liberate and take out of his custody persons by hin before that time arrested, and in his lawful custody then and there being, by virtue of lawful process against them issued by the said Commissioner, they being legally charged with being persons held to service or the wescent theirs? Did not their commercial and naval marine amount to ninemercial and naval marine of the with the liberty of the Hungarian, in former the whole world? [Hear, hear.] But he would say have the whole world? It have would say have the westels now built the day which he had indicated should come, the vessels now built, and he believed that if the day which the wild was to give the Jesuits of Rome full power to the whole world? It have would be created by the said of was to give the Jesuits of Rome full powe call of their forefathers. [Loud cheers.] As to the welcome which awaited Kossuth in America, he believed it would be a welcome from every heart and every lip; welcome would ers.] They would beam from every eye. [Cheers.] They would take him to their hearts, and give him such a welcome as had never before been extended to any one except their illustrious benefactor, Lafayette. [Cheers.] His reception would be This illustrious man came to them as an exile: he came to them as a man who, for the present, had been struck down in the cause of liberty. Like Lafayette, he had been in Austrian dungeons, and like Lafayette he had suffered for liberty. Every party would strive to do honor to a man who had done more, they believed for the course of liberty. they believed, for the cause of liberty, than any other man of the present century. He would conclude by proposing the following sentiment: "Louis Kossuth, without wealth or office, but more feared by the despots of the world than an army with banners. The sentiment was enthusiastically respond-

Mr. Gilpin proposed as a toast, "Municipal nstitutions, the bulwark of national independnce," which was responded to by Mr. Fagin. Several other toasts were drunk, and the proceedings were protracted to a late hour.

KOSSUTH'S SOUTHAMPTON SPEECH. At the banquet given by the Mayor, Kossuth

delivered a speech as follows: No man who is aware of the importance of

his destiny can live satisfied without freedom; but he to whom God has granted freedom has got everything, if he has got the mind and the will to use his freedom to the development of his own and his fellow-creatures' happiness, with such consistency of purpose as the English people have exhibited. [Cheers.] That is the basis upon which England has grown into the paradise she now is, upon which my sad heart rests with joy, and which cannot fail to increase the desire of every foreigner to become also free and so endowed with capability of changing his own part of the world into a paradise like England. [Loud cheers.] During all my life I have had one single leading idea— liberty. [Loud cheers.] The aim of my exist-ence was to secure the blessings of that liberty ence was to secure the to my people, although I know those blessings but instinctively. [Hear, hear.] Now, when behold England, and see how liberty enables men to beautify nature, how should I not feel doubled in my determination to endure, to work, to struggle, and, if it must be, to die, that my people may become free—that people of whom I say there are none who better deserve to become free! [Loud cheers.] But besides the blessings of freedom, it is also

a glory allotted to you; your proud position is to be able not only to bear good will to those who do not enjoy the happiness of freedom, but also to have a helping hand always ready for your more unfortunate brethren. [Cheers.] That is the glory of England, and in your national capacity you have illustrated the words of our Saviour, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Cheers.] It is only so I can explain the great phenomenon that I see around me, where so nany of different rank and station, but all united in the love of liberty, join to express their sympathy for the principle of liberty of which they choose to consider me the humble representative. [Cheers.] It is only thus I can explain the great phenomenon that even that norable class whose entire capital is the labor of their hands, stop in their work, and sacrifice their time, to say, with that noble internal instinct of a people before whom every individual purpose must bow, that the great principle of erty can reckon on the people of England. [Cheers.] And well may the working classes of England be identified with the great principle

It is not without reason that all classes of England unite in expressing their sympathy with that principle forms of government, but under similar insti-tutions, is the blessing, the glory, and the hapalso when the productive labor of a country produces more than it can consume, such a country must have free intercourse and unin-Hear.] This free intercourse and uninterrupted communications with other countries. [Hear.] This free intercourse, this uninterrupted interchange of products, is summed up in the words—free trade. [Hear, hear.] Now, I beg to ask the question, is this idea of free commerce realized by the fact of free imports into Englaud? I believe there is yet another part to the idea, very important, very vital, and that is the free exportation of that which the industry of England produces. [Hear, hear.]

But free export has no meaning, if that which s exported cannot find a free market in other parts of the world. Therefore I say that, not ithout reason, the people of England sympathize with the principles of liberty, because without the liberty of Europe there can be no free trade. [Hear, hear.] All despots fear free trade, because liberty of commerce is the most powerful vehicle for the extension of civil-[Cheers.] Free trade to England, as to every nation, is only with a free Europe possible. [Hear, hear.] I hope, Mr. Mayor, and other gentlemen, I did not do wrong in touching upon this matter here. [No, no.] I feel that is glorious when the material interests of great nation are identified with the freedom of at nation. This is a providential matter. No single community can enjoy welfare and happiness, except on the condition that the in-

the interests of the community are in harmony with the interests of individuals. * * * We are in the neighborhood of a great na-We are in the neighborhood the tion which mourns enough at not enjoying the fruits of its many sorrows and sufferings. There is a party there which is called—I don' know with what right—the Jesuitical party; and you all know that that party threatens France with the Cossacks. And even here, in this glorious country, it is not long since there was a question much agitated as well in public opinion as in Parliament. I know what is convenient in this place, and due to you. I will not enter into the question, but will only state one curious coincidence. I am a Protestant—[Cheers]—not only a Protestant by birth but by conviction. [Cheers.] But I am an humble member of a nation the majority of which is composed of Catholics. Now, it is one of the least glories of my nation that in all times, in the present day as well as in former times, when our fathers bled for liberty in religion and freedom of conscience, there have been Hungarian Catholics who have taken the lead in struggling in a peaceful manner, as well as on the field of battle, for religious liberty and freedom of conscience. In that way the free-dom and the rights of Protestantism, always opposed by the house of Hapsburg, who were ever strongly united with the principle of Jesuit-ism, this freedom, these rights were established by treaties, by pacific means, by the victorious swords of Hungarians fighting for freedom of conscience. It is true that as soon as freedom was obtained, the sword was laid aside; for Hungary has been a land of loyalty in all time. It may suffice to say that the free estantism in Hungary was secured by laws, was secured by treaties, on the maintenance of which the existence of the Hapsburg dynasty was made to depend. In 1848 this was in-Russia raised the fallen house of Austria, by putting its foot on the neck of Hungary, when the first deed of the restored house was to destroy the rights of Protestant liberty in Hungary. gary. And then, gentlemen, this is connected with another fact with respect to the Catholic

were always anxious not to allow any power meddle, and chiefly not to allow the Court

House of Austria; and even in that respect I am entitled to say that the principle of every evil in Europe is the despotic and encroaching spirit of Russia, upon which leans every man who will do that which is wrong to the many. You know, gentlemen, that that is the Power which England recent at the Bosphorus at the which Engl and meets at the Bosphorus, at the Nile, and all over Europe. This identity of the interests of England with the interests of the freedom of Europe makes me hope that the generous sympathy which we meet here will not remain an empty sound, [hear, hear;]

that it will not remain without some practical

results to my poor country and to humanity.
[Much cheering.] There is my confidence, my

hope. [Hear, hear.] No party in England, 1 believe, will deny that the armed interference of Russia in Hungarian affairs has increased beyond measure the preponderance of Russia on the European continent. [Hear, hear.] Russia having vio-lated the independence of nations, and taken upon herself to dispose of their domestic councils, it can hardly be denied that so long as Hungary is not restored to its liberty and inde pendence, the preponderance of Russia in Europe will not only not retire, not only not subside, but will increase. [Hear, hear.] And what I request in the name of my poor country, and in the interest of all the oppressed nations in Europe, is not that England may draw its sword for the restoration of Hungary! Gentlemen, all I humbly request, wish, and hope, is that England may not abandon that right which in Europe is due to her—[hear, hear] that England may not give a charter to Czar to dispose of the destiny of Europe!

[Hear, hear.]
Public opinion in England can make it a living principle in acknowledging the natural right of every nation to dispose of itself—not to allow the Czar to interfere with the domestic concerns of whatever nation in Europe he sees [Hear, hear.] People of the mighty Albion, that is all-there is nothing else that oppressed humanity expects, entreats, and hopes for. As to the rest, leave it to the nations of rope. [Cheers.] Austria, but no, not Austria—I love, I esteem the people of Austria as my own brethren [Cheers.] I feel their suf-ferings as much as the sufferings of my own people. I have wishes and hopes for the peopeople. I have wishes and hopes for the peo-ple of Austria as fervent as for my own people. [Cheers.] I have a right to say this. My life is an open book. [Cheers.] It is history which will pronounce its judgment upon me; and neither Austrian hirelings, nor party spirit, nor blind passion, nor those base and absurd calumnies which, in my position, could not fail to be launched at me; though I am almost surprised to see these calumnies find their way into certain places, in which I should not have expected to see them. [Hear, hear.]
It may be that, relying on the fact that my

people is a moral people—a people which never can be charged with having given its confi-dence or its love to a man who was not an honest man-it may be that, relying upon the testimony of my people, I shall not consider these calumnies. It may be that I shall entreat the protection of the law of England [Loud cheers.] I will consider the matter so soon as my duties to my fatherland shall leave me a single moment to sacrifice to myself Still I must say that I sincerely regret to see that these calumnies have spread in England, not for my own self, because I believe they can but enhance the generous affection of generous men, it being natural to generous men to feel indignation at such calumnies. But I regret this, because it is no pleasing prospect for our humanity to see our fellow-creatures delighting in such matters. But still it is history which vill pronounce its verdict on my life. hear, and cheers.] Humble as I am, I have had a public life, and perhaps I may have one yet. [Loud cheers.] In respect to Austria, I had a right to say what I did, because I can declare that the people of Austria have never had, and have not now, a more faithful friend than my-

It is, therefore, not in respect to the people of Austria, but in relation to the house of Haps-burg, that I am going to say a few words. And all I am willing to say is this: that the house of Hapsburg, because of its perjury, because it has violated every right of every one of its na-tions, is doomed to destruction. [Cheers.] There is a God in heaven, and there must be justice on earth. [Cheers.] The house of Hapsburg, aving forfeited even the possibility of the lo of its nations, has no more basis for its existence. [Hear, hear.] Bayonets are no basis, because the soldier always belongs to the peo-ple. The soldier also thinks. There is a great example of this in the past struggles of Hun-gary, and there will be, if God grants it, an-other. Every citizen of Hungary was and may be—he will be—a soldier, and every soldier is a true citizen. From soldiers belonging to England I have heard the most generous senti-ments. This was the case at Gibraltar; and therefore I say that bayonets alone are no basis for the existence of despotic power. On what basis, then, rests Austria? On nothing else than her being an obedient satellite. [Hear, near, and cheers.] But while the hou Austria cannot have a future, Hungary has a future. [Loud cheers.] It has a future, because deserves to live; it has a future, because it has vitality; it has a future, because its independence is necessary to the liberty of Europe. Great cheering.] * * * My libera ion is due, in the first place, to the noble senti ments of the Sultan, who, from the beginning, in spite of all the menacing threats of Russia and Austria, preserved and protected my life of my associa yielding to the pressure of circumstances, he surrounded his hospitality with the appearance f detention, and at last, raising himself by his own noble inspirations, and by respect for the rights of humanity, he restored me in the most

dignified manner to liberty. [Cheers.]
If I were to live a thousand years, I could never forget any wrong done to my people—to my country; but as to my own self, it is a part of my nature that I do not like to look at the past for griefs, but only for instruction for the uture; and partly on this account, partly be cause I have the knowledge of the conviction that the people of Turkey has a vitality yet, because I have the conviction that the future of he Turkish Empire is in no contradiction whatever to any political interest in Europe, but rather in very strong and intimate connection with the interests of some nations, especially with the interests of England and the interests of Hungary; it is by these considerations that I am led to declare that Turkey will

ever find in me a faithful friend. But while I acknowledge the conduct of the sultan, I must also return my most heartfelt thanks for the magnanimous interference of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in so high and generous a man-ner, supported by the public opinion of both countries, and even sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. It is therefore in some what broken strains, owing to the state of my chest, but with the deepest feelings of a grate ful heart, that I propose to toast, "England, Turkey, and the United States." [Loud

THE YANKEE AND HIS PROGRESS.

A French traveller in this country thu "Picture to yourself, if you please, a lean figure, with bony wrists, feet of dimensions that would forever tarnish the scutcheon of a gentleman; hat stuck upon the back of the head; straight hair; a cheek swollen, not by an accidental cold, but, from morning till night by a lump of tobacco; lips stained yellow by the juice of the same plant; a black coat, with narrow skirts, a tumbled shirt, the gloves of a gendarme; trousers in harmony with the rest of the equipment, and you will have before you the exact portrait of a thoroughbred Yankee."
And, of this ugly animal's present doings and reputation, a leading writer of Germany church. The Kings of Hungary, in former times

"Nowhere in the world," says the writer,
"does the blood so swiftly rush through the
veins, nowhere does life flow in so full a stream, "Nowhere in the world," says the writer, "does the blood so swiftly rush through the veins, nowhere does life flow in so full a stream, as among the citizens of the United States. It is true that this great natural power exhibits, here and there, a wildness and absence of control, of which we have lately had to condemn a manifestation of reckless extravagance. But a confirmed by his royal oath; Mr. Gladstone's object seems, on the contrary, to have been the friendly purpose of drawing public attention to and of directing the force of public opinion necessarily sap the foundations of the Neapolitan monarchy, and prepare the way for those violent revolutions which the resentments pro-

dured that the Court of Rome should interfere with the liberty of the Hungarian people." milder influence will appear in later years; and even now, what a sure calmness and calculating prudence is joined with the youthful exuberance of the American! John Bull, whose most cunning locks he opens, whose swiftest vessels he outsails, regards the rapid growth of his daring young relative with a mixture of jealousy, fear, and pride of kin-

> stitutions, and in this displayed a wonderful organizing faculty. The next path on which it entered was that of exchanges and commerce, and the acquisition of material power. Who-ever, with the jaundiced Thomas Carlyle, should insist on regarding the Americans with contempt or pity, because they have not produced so-called heroes of soul, poets, philosophers artists, &c., would be greatly in the wrong. They have not had time for it. the day will come when they will also gather laurels on the nobler paths of human activity."

From the Burlington Hawkeye. EARLY TIMES IN INDIANA.

Said Major Oudesley, as he casually dropped n on us yesterday morning and commend talking away inhis usual quiet, chatty, and peculiar manner— "I'm sick and tired of this artificial way of

oing things in these latter days."

Why so, major?" "There is an eternal sight too much parade about everything that is going on."
"I was at a wedding last night, the daughter of an old and much-esteemed friend was to be married, and I was so urgently invited, that I couldn't help going; there was so much fuss and parade that I was perfectly disgusted. I couldn't help comparing the proceedings where a couple was married in Lawrenceburg many years ago, when Indiana formed part of the great Northwestern Territory. At that time the settlements of the emigrants were mostly confined to the rich bottom lands of the watercourses. Lawrenceburg was a small village of a few log cabins. My father was acting magistrate for the district, and very promptly attended to all the various duties of that office n addition to which he was in the habit of doing a good deal of manual labor on his own

"That was when you wasn't big enough to do much, major."
"Exactly, I was tow-headed brat of some ight or ten years old when the incident I am about to relate occurred, but I remember all he particulars as well as if it occurred yester-You see it was about dinner time one day in the fall of the year, when the old man, ing engaged in laying in a supply of wood for the winter, drove up his ox team with a pretty solid load of fuel.

Just then a young and unsophisticated couple entered the village, hand in hand, inquired for the Squire, and were duly directed to the house The youth was barefooted, and wore a coarse but clean tow linen shirt and pants, and rough straw hat of home manufacture. His fair companion was dressed in a blue cotton frock, pink cotton apron, fine bonnet, and coarse brogan hoes without stockings.

These were their wedding dresses, and their

severe simplicity and the thorough independ-ence they manifested made an impression ipon my mind that will never be effaced. "We come to get married," said the youn

man to the old lady, my mother, who was prop-"That's very good business," said she, smi ing graciously, "though you appear to look very young; but there's the Squire, just drove up; he'll splice you in less than no time." So out she bolted, to give the fortunate functionary due notice of the business in hand.
"I can't stop till I unload this wood," said the old man; "tell them to come out here."

Out they came. The old man was on top of the cart, and every time he threw off a stick he asked a question. Before he was fairly unloaded, he and the youth's whole story, having ascertained the names, ages, and residence of the par-ties, how long he had known the young woman, if he really loved her, and was willing to labor honestly to promote her happiness, &c.

understanding Dad's way of doing things, had sent out to say to the people that a wedding was coming off at the house; and by the time the wood was unloaded, quite a crowd had collected to witness the ceremony.

The old fellow, having pitched out the las tick, and picked up his long goad, stood up

in the cart and commenced the performance "Jest jine hands," said he to the young ouple. It was done accordingly.
"I am satisfied with both of ye," continued e, "you've a perfect right to get married;" and united 'em in short order

"As the rafters on this house are joined together, so I jine you—you are man and wife—salute your bride. I don't charge you anything for the operation.
"Whoa haw, Buck; get along, Bright!" and

with an eloquent flourish of his long stick, he started for another load of wood, leaving the newly wedded pair amid the villagers, kissing each other with a very distinct and particular vidence of satisfaction.
"That was a wedding worth having," said

Major Oudesley: "I knew the couple afteryards, and know them yet, for they are both living in a high state of prosperity. And I know their children after them, too, and mighy fine children they are, for one of them is at this very time Governor of the State of In-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Beyond the arrival and reception of Kossuth, othing has occurred in England of special interest.

Lord Palmerston, it will be remembered, sent

to the British representatives at all the Courts of Europe Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet concerning the State prosecutions in the kingdom of ing the State prosecutions in the kingdom of Naples. A professed reply to this pamphlet was written by an Englishman, Mr. Charles Macfarlane; and the Neapolitan Minister in London wrote to Lord Palmerston, requesting him to send a copy of this also to the same quarters. To this request the Minister sent the following reply:

Viscount Palmerston to Prince Castelcicala. FOREIGN OFFICE, August 18, 1851. Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Neapolitan Government and Mr. Gladstone," and requesting that copies of that pamphlet may be forwarded to her Majesty's Ministers at the several Europe-

an courts.
I have to state to you, in reply, that I must decline being accessory to giving circulation to a pamphlet which, in my opinion, does no credit to its writer, to the Government which he attempts to defend, or to the political party of which he professes to be the champion.

I should not have taken the liberty of ad-

me to misinterpretation.

I feel myself, therefore, compelled to say, that Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen

that Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen present an afflicting picture of a system of illegality, injustice, and cruelty, practiced by the officers and agents of the Government in the kingdom of Naples, such as might have been hoped would not have existed in any European country at the present day; and the information which has been received upon these matters from many other sources leads, unfortunately, to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone by no means overstated the various axils which by no means overstated the various evils which he describes. But Mr. Gladstone's letters were he describes. But Mr. Gladstone's letters were evidently written and published, not, as the pamphlet which you have sent me insinuates, in a spirit of hostility to the king of Naples, or with feelings adverse to the parliamentary and monarchical constitution which his Sicilian Majesty has granted to his subjects, and has confirmed by his royal oath; Mr. Gladstone's chiect seems on the contrary to the contrary t

manifestly were written, and would have set to work earnestly and effectually to correct those manifold and grave abuses to which their attention has thus been drawn. It is obvious "The gigantic development of power in the that by such a course the Neapolitan Govern-American nation has naturally not been in every sphere and direction. At first it devoted itself to the establishment of political concal institutions of their country, than could be effected by the most vigorous proceedings of

the most vigilant minister of police. But the Neapolitan Government will be much mistaken if it imagines that a pamphlet, consisting of a flimsy tissue of bare assertions and reckless denials, mixed up with coarse ribaldry and commonplace abuse of public and of political parties, will accomplish any useful purpose, or render any real service to the Government in whose behalf it appears to have been written; and I must take leave to observe that there are admissions, direct as well as indirect, in Mr. McFarlane's pamphlet which go far to establish the conclusions which he professes an intention to overthrow. I am, &c., PALMERSTON.

AN ADMIRABLE WOMAN.

The last number of the excellent French urnal, the N. Y. Courrier des Etats Unis, contains the following interesting and touching story, extracted from a discourse delivered on the 21st ult., at the National Society of Agriculture, Science, and Art, held at Valencienne

At Valenciennes, in one of the small street in the neighborhood of "Place Verte." there have lived for many years two old women now aged respectively seventy and seventy three years, long reduced to the utmost pov-erty, but as tenderly devoted to each other as sisters. One of them, who, by her feeble eye sight and the primary education she had reeived, is prevented from participating in any hard labor, attends, as well as her infirmitie will let her, to the household cares. The other, almost as infirm as her companion, bu evidently more accustomed to severe exertion is still able to do a little washing and ironing and thereby adds a small sum to the modicum of nine francs a month allowed to each of them by the board of administration of the public asylums. The first was once the wife of a respectable merchant of Valenciennes well to do in the world; the second was her hired servant. The first saw her family, thirty five years ago, suddenly ruined by reverses o fortune; the second, during the last thirty-five years, has voluntarily been the support, the providence of her old employers and their chil-The name of the first I will not mention; but it affords me pleasure to tell you that of the second, and relate to you some traits of her life of devotion and patient courage.

Marie Françoise Baltez was born on the 13th of August, 1778. She entered the service f the family I have mentioned at the age of fifteen, and remained there until 1816, having become noted for her honesty and activity, and her fidelity to the interests of her employers. The good qualities of this worthy woman had not yet, though, attained their limits; and a number of sad events came to develop the rich resources of her labor-loving character. In 1816, injudicious speculations, bankruptcies, and the ad results incidental to commerce that is subject to the caprices of Governments, suddenly brought ruin and misery on the family of Françoise's employers. They were no longer able to pay the wages of, or even give sufficien food to, the humble servant who for twenty three years had faithfully and cheerfully per formed the most disagreeable and fatiguing tasks of household labor. Her services were notwithstanding, of the utmost necessity to this broken and disconsolate family. Françoise felt it to be so, and she immediately took her resolution. She determined to remain and to serve gratuitously, to nourish even, if it became necessary, those who were not accustomed like herself to privation, labor, and fatigue.

From that moment began for this noble we man a long life of absolute abnegation and devotedness, continued to the present time without cessation, without complaint, with the most admirable modesty. First, all her little The youngster gave simple and satisfactory answers to all the questions propounded.

In the mean time, the old lady, perfectly inderstanding Dad's way of doing the resource was soon exhausted. Françoise then bethought her of a small house sale inherit ance left by her parents, which she owned in common with her sister, and which was situated near Vendegies. The little cottage was sold without hesitation, with a joyous feeling complete wreck of their fortune. There were in the family young children to raise, to be taken care of, to be dressed properly. The servant girl, without a murmur, without letting any one know the extent of any of her sacrifice gave up her trousseau, or marriage dowry. which she herself had scraped together during many long years of hard labor; the clothes the linen, the modest ornaments, ribbons combs, &c., of the poor girl were disposed of for the same purpose as her savings and her mother's cottage.

Thus passed the first years that succeeded

the ruin of the L—— family. Françoise had given to it all she possessed, but she was still her own mistress. Those she had saved from the depths of misery might at last create some resources for themselves, and permit her to consecrate to her own modest future her active dustry and inexhaustible courage. not time for her to think of herself, of her own to-morrow?" No. not vet! Providence ha reserved for this admirable character all the duties of a mother, all the sufferings of friendship, all the trials of devotedness.

Mons. L—, the head of the family, and its only hope, died, leaving a widow and three children without bread, without a roof. But Françoise was there, always present, always ready, like the guardian angel; and her hum-ble abode was joyfully opened to receive the destitute mother and her young children. Fran-çoise had been only their friend before; now he became their mother, their sister. Her sleepless, incessant labor, recommenced. hope that, aided by the small sum allowed her by the Board of Public Asylums, she could still bear up under the heavy burden she voluntarily assumed, sustained her strength and patience; her proteges, endeared to her by so many years of mutual kindness, suffering, and e, were still sheltered and tenderly eared for!

This continued whilst the young family, the children, were in need of assistance, protection, and education; until they grew up, married, and were able to take care of themselves. This was not all, however! The servan girl, the noble woman, had not yet accom-pushed her wonderful task, her singular des-tiny. The children of her old master and mistress had grown up and married; but their position in life did not allow them to alleviate rançoise's position. They too were struggling under hardship, poverty, and family cares. Sudden and unexpected catastrophe overtook them. Very recently a conflagration consumed in a few hours all the products of dressing you at the subject of Mr. Gladstone's consumed in a few hours all the products of pamphlets, if you had not, by your letter of the small farm of one of these children, now the 9th instant, rendered it necessary for me himself the father of seven children. But disthe 9th instant, rendered it necessary for me to do so; and I can assure you, that it is not without pain and reluctance that I state to you my opinion in regard to those pamphlets, and to the matters of which they treat; but I feel that silence on my part, after the receipt of your communication of the 9th, would expose old woman are a few sous painfully gain each day; her moderate rent paid by a chari-table hand, and the little sum she receives from the board of administration of the public asylums. Still her venerable mistress, now come a sister to her, is the object of her vigilant cares, and shares her humble home and modest repast; and still, since the catastrophe that overwhelmed her master's son, the old, infirm servant, the poor pensioner of the board of public charity, finds herself rich enough to take care of and to nourish one of the daugh-ters of this unfortunate husbandman. And now, even now, she persists in raising

this little girl, in obtaining an education for her; and still struggles to regain for the grand-child she has thus adopted, a little of that strength of her youth that enabled her to accomplish so many heroic sacrifices. The physical strength is not there; but the moral courage, patience, modesty, and perseverance, yet

KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS .- The sunshine

duced by a deep sense of long-continued and nothing, but are worth more than gold or silwide-spread injustice are sure sooner or later to produce. It might have been hoped that the Neapolitan Government would have received those letters in the spirit in which they take an ill word or a cross look quietly, rather than resent or return it; these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and a pleasant and steady sunshine secured even in ery humble homes, and among very poor people, as well as in families in higher stations

> A. M. GANGEWER. Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C. Attency and Agent, washington City, D. C.,
>
> A TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra
> Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the actilement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
> References—Hon. S. P. Chase Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmet,
> Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin, Hon. Ellis Lewis,
> Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
> Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
> accounting officers generally.

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TO meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery. Some valuable additions to the co lection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taxen from life; one of AMILN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerreotype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time. Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, espable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in his city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerreot, pes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life like expression, grace and case of position, cannot be surpassed.

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Jan. 2. F. M. CORY

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GENERAL BANKING AND EACHANGE BUSI-

NESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully and nounce to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS, & CO. All business intrusted to them will be attended to with cromptness and fidelity.

ptness and fidelity.
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F. H. WATSOA July 18 FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE

WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING. For Boots, Shoes, Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.

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THIS BLACKING is not designed to produce a polish,
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And in the cities and principal towns generally throughout the Northern and Western States of the Union.
Aug 21

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A MERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1852.—To Clergymen,
A Postmasters, Teschers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents,
Students, and Heads of Families.
Sears' American Pictorial Book Establishment removed
to 181 William Street, (near Spruce.) New York.
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The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable
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compensation for their labor.

32 To young men of enterprise and tact, this business
offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be
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THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, lan. 20.

12 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati O.

Jan. 20. 22 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati O, NOTICE,
OFFICE of the Trust of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, chartered the 4th March. A. D. 1791. The copartners or shureholder of the above-named Institution, or their legal representatives, who desire to participate in the final dividend of the assets of the stockholder's trust, expected to be made under a decree of Cours of the United States, finally to close the affairs of that Institution, are bereby notified and requested to make known that desire to the Cashier by letters, 10st paid, addressed to him at the Office, in the Girard Bank, Philadelphia, or before Monday, 17th inst., that their participation in the final dividend of sale assets may be secured.

By order of the surviving Prustee.
Philadelphia, November 7, 1851.

Nov. 13.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT between Philodelphia
and Pittaburg—time reduced to twenty-four hours
On and after the 1st of December next, passengers will be
carried by the Pennsylvania Kaliroad Company, tetween
Philadelphia and Pittaburg, in twenty-four hours, with only
twenty-eight miles of staging over an excelent Turnpike.
Fare, SII.

This is the shortest and best route between the Great
West and the Atlantic sities, and the accommodations are in

West and the Atlantic aities, and the accommodations all respects of the highest character.

FHOMAS MOORE,

Nov. 13. Agent Penn. Railroad Compa

Nov. 13. Agent Penn. Railroad Company.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1802

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have
just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the
coming year, with special reference to the great question of
Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the
friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate
in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading
matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the
Almanac ha-been prepared, the low price at which it is
sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express
or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northeern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation
this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So
much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac for 1852 contains 40 pages, being four pages larger than the Almanac for 1851. It also contains more engravings. Some of those of last year are used again, with two new and beautiful ones, the first entitled "No Higher Law," and the other a portrait of Ellen Crafts, in the dress in which she made her escape from slavery. The Almanac is handsomely printed, on good paper, with a Calendar equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac ornains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical afticles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies \$20.00

For a single copy 40

The friends of the canse are carnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred or thousand Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no suck opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. Or they may be sent by mail, any distance under 500 miles, for one cent, postage prepaid.

Orders.

one cent, postage prepaid.

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of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. In the nursery, on the play-ground, and in the school, there is room all the time for little acts of kindness that cost